The New-York Times.

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RADICALS IN COUNCIL.

The Rutland Convention---A Curious Gathering.

Free-Lovers --- Spiritualists---Trance-Mediums---Abolitionists---And All Sorts of Queer People.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Resolutions Introduced but Not Decided Upon.

UNDER A TENT RUTLAND. Vt., }
Friday, June 25, 1858. }

A tent has been pitched on an open space of ground in Rutland, to receive the members of the "Free Convention." A medley of people, of all sorts of shades; of heterodox notions; white, black, partially black, badly sun-burned and fair in face, have come up to have sweet counsel together. The gathering is free in all ways. Its intention is to discuss abolitionism, spiritualism, free-love, free-trade, and all other queer things. They say that the Rutland population is extremely indignant at this irruption, and some good stories are floating about; of which more presently. The first chapter must be got off for the waiting mail.

The Convention opened at the Tent, punctually at 10 o'clock this morning. It was called to order by Mr. JOHN LANDON, a merchant in Rutland, who made a little speech, declaratory of the fullest degree of freedom to anybody who chose to be "around." Then he added that a Committee on Nominations had fixed matters nicely beforehand. Their nominations were read, and then the Convention elected the following males and females to perform the heavy work:

President—Rev. JASON F. WALKER, of Glens Falls, New-York.

Vice Presidents—Dr. H. Koon, Gibson Smith, Thos. Middleton, Henry C. Wright, L. Rose Sherman, Thomas Joseph Adams, A. Kibbon, Mary L. Sweetzer, P. P. Clarke, G. F. Kelley, E. B. Holden, Miss A. W. Sprague, Rev. Joshua Young, Mrs. Sarah A. Hurton, R. R. Fay, G. F. Hendee, Wm. Weston and Amidon Rice.

Secretaries—Wm. H. Root, A. B. Armstrong, J. R. Frost, N. Weeks, L. Clark.

The President made a few observations of the usual character.

Mr. YERRINGTON, a gentleman connected with the *Liberator*, was appointed official reporter of the Convention.

Letters have been received from the Progressive Friends in Pennsylvania, and another Society. So prodigiously long were they, that they were instantly laid on the table, till the sun went down, and still repose there.

The Platform was then produced. It consists of fifteen resolutions, covering all sorts of subjects. The President read them off, one by one, and then they were laid over for consideration.

The are as follows:

INDIVIDUALITY.

1. *Resolved*, That the authority of each individual soul is absolute and final, in deciding all questions as to what is true or false in principle, and right or wrong in practice. Therefore, the individual, the Church, or the State, that attempts to control the opinions or the practice of any man or woman, by authority of power outside of his or her own soul, is guilty of a flagrant wrong.

SLAVERY.

2. *Resolved*, That Slavery is a wrong which no power in the Universe can make right; therefore, any law, constitution, court or government, any church, priesthood, creed or Bible, any Christ or any God that by silence or otherwise authorizes man to enslave man, merits the scorn and contempt of mankind.

SPIRITUALISM.

3. *Resolved*, That the phenomena of what is called *modern* Spiritualism have abundantly demonstrated the fact that an intelligent intercourse between embodied and disembodied human spirits is both possible and actual. That the conviction of the possibility and actuality of spirit-intercourse is opposed to all despotism, impurity and sensualism, and conduces to the inauguration of the only authority consistent with the human soul, as favorable to sound morality.

WAR AND DEATH PUNISHMENT.

4. *Resolved*, That it is always wrong and inexpedient for man to take the life of man; therefore capital punishment, war, and all preparations for war, are wrong and inconsistent with the interests of individuals and society.

MARRIAGE.

5. *Resolved*, That the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman; and the only true home is the isolated home based on this exclusive love.

MATERNITY.

6. *Resolved*, That the sacred and important right of woman is her right to decide for herself how often, and under what circumstances, she shall assume the responsibility and be subjected to the sufferings and cares of maternity; and man can commit no greater crime against woman as wife and mother, against his child, against society, and against humanity, than to impose on her a maternity whose responsibility and suffering she is not willing to accept and endure.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

7. *Whereas*, The assumed superiority of man over woman has held her in submission and entailed slavery and dependence on the sex, and consequently, misery on the race; therefore,

Resolved, That immediate steps should be taken to remove that error and its consequences, and place woman politically, industrially, educationally and socially on perfect equality with man.

THE BIBLE.

8. *Resolved*, That nothing is true or right, and nothing is false or wrong, because it is sanctioned or condemned by the Bible; therefore the Bible is powerless to prove any doctrine to be true, or any practice to be right, and it should never be quoted for that purpose.

FREE TRADE.

9. *Resolved*, That natural justice, individual and social morality, the peace and material wealth and prosperity of the nations, the spirit of human brotherhood, demand that all international tariffs be immediately and forever abolished, and that Governments in all their various departments be supported by direct taxation.

LAND REFORM.

10. *Resolved*, That the earth, like the air and light, belongs in common to the children of men on it; each human being is alike independent; each child, by virtue of his existence, has an equal and inalienable right to so much of the earth's surface as is convenient by proper culture to his support and perfect development, and none has a right to any more; therefore all laws authorizing and sustaining private property in land, for the purpose of speculation, and which prevent men and women from possessing any land without paying for it, are as unjust as would be laws compelling them to pay for air and light, and ought to be at once forever repealed.

THE SABBATH.

Whereas, The Jewish Sabbath is confessedly abolished by the Gospel Dispensation; and

Whereas, The same authority sets apart no other day to be similarly observed, therefore,

11. *Resolved*, That all efforts of church and priests to enforce our observance of the Christian Sabbath, as of Divine appointment, is a flagrant violation of individual right, and must be prosecuted in a dishonest disregard of the spirit and positive teachings of the New Testament.

SUNDAY DOCTRINES.

Whereas, A social being depends on his fellow men for the cultivation and development of his physical, mental and moral power; and,

Whereas, Owing to the limitation and vicissitudes of life, he can accomplish but little for his own or future generations; therefore,

12. *Resolved*, That the duties of man belong to man, and the time, talent and means spent on, or for any other purpose, is detrimental to human progress and a robbery to the race.

13. *Resolved*, That the moral law is the material growth of a healthy condition of social life, and that a study of the nature of man, and the relations he sustains to his fellow-man, can alone give him the knowledge of the laws and govern him rightly.

14. *Resolved*, That no system or creed can be useful that does not tend to the removal of ignorance, poverty, vice and suffering, and promote freedom, intelligence and happiness.

Whereas, the character of man is formed for him, by the combined powers of organization previous to birth, and influence after birth, therefore

15. *Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of society to investigate and remove the causes which have a tendency to form inferior or vicious character.

16. *Resolved*, That the time and devotion spent in religious services can confer no benefit on an Infinite and Independent Power, and can therefore be no virtue.

The Spiritualistic element prevails. The "Poughkeepsie Seer," ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, has arrived, with a body-guard of six trance mediums,—male and female. HENRY C. WRIGHT made a speech here on Sunday night. Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE made one last night. WRIGHT is to make another this afternoon. On the platform this morning sat Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Julia Branch, Mr. Marble, Henry C Wright, Thomas Curtis, Mrs. Gage and Mr. Henry Clapp, Jr., is on hand. Mr. GARRISON has not reported, nor Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS, whose names were in the list attached to the call. M.

Free-Love—Woman's Rights—Abolitionism—Spiritualism.

RADICAL ENCAMPMENT, }
RUTLAND, Vt., Saturday, June 26, 1858. }

My letter of yesterday was dispatched in a hurry and gave the resolutions as they were presented without detailed accounts of what the Convention proposed to do with them. The afternoon and evening sessions passed away without reference to them; nor did anything remarkable happen, although the Convention sat in a roasting heat till late at night.

The Business Committee reported an additional resolution, declaring that under the Divine government the law of progress, from the monad to the highest angelic society, is manifest by and through organization. It was laid over.

The "Harmonial Club" sang a Reform lay. Then JOEL TIFFANY made a long speech to the resolution just introduced. He urged the need of organization. He did not stand where Mrs. ROSE and others stood. He was in favor of associated enterprises. He believed in a union of individual efforts, and thought that real success lay always in perfect organization. TIFFANY's talk was earnest, somewhat desultory and very much spun-out, and some discontented spirits under the canvass canopy presently tired of it. He was finally desired to "hold up," and did so. This ended the afternoon's performances.

An informal series of advertisements followed. One brother announced that he had books on Woman's Rights for sale at the door. HENRY C. WRIGHT had a lot of books which he commended to the affectionate regards of the people. One, in particular, he puffed enormously. Its title is suggestive: *The Unwelcome Child; or, The Crime of an Undesigned and Undesired Maternity.* It is a very funny production No charge for this notice.

A third brother, likewise a sister, also had publications to dispose of. While the assemblage fumbled for its coppers, the adjournment took place.

At nightfall the Convention came together again. The first thing in order was a speech on the Bible, by the Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Albany. This was a singularly conservative speech for such an occasion. Mr. MAYO is a trim, natty little gentleman, with a delivery marred by a disagreeable drawl; but his remarks had some sense in them. He held that Christianity was the soul of civilization, the glory of the Present, the hope of the Future. He could find no flaw in the character of Jesus. [Faint cries of "No."] He expressed but little sympathy for the extremes of radical religionism, and only towards the end of his speech showed any leaning to the queer notions of the people who surrounded him.

The gray-haired ex-candidate for the Presidency of the United States, WILLIAM GOODELL, had a word to say. But the time was not favorable. Discussion was not yet in order, and Brother GOODELL sat down discomfited; remarking, "Very well. But I thought this was a Free Convention." Brother GOODELL was disgusted.

Then came two female "trance mediums," who filled up two hours' time. One of these damsels was a Miss TEMPLE; she comes from the town of Bennington, in this State. Her age is said to be but 14, but she is big enough for 18, and quite pretty. A rosebud was stuck in her hair on one side, and a honeysuckle in the other. She talked for an hour, feebly imitating Mrs. CORA HATCH's mannerisms. I haven't the least idea what she was talking about, nor did the audience seem to be any wiser. After three-quarters of an hour, an impatient brother, in the "back part of the meeting," got up, with the celerity of a sky-rocket, to move that the spirits be compelled to govern themselves by the rules of the Convention. He intimated that it would be agreeable to many if the aforesaid young lady would sit down. Miss TEMPLE took the hint and subsided.

After her, another "medium" of the same sort, Miss SPRAGUE, came to the front of the platform. The spirits had a hard time of it to manage this female. She stood perfectly silent for some five minutes; the muscles of her face twitched; her lower limbs were unsteady; her hands moved spasmodically. She presently found the use of her tongue, and began the customary spiritual nonsense. I came away.

A stroll about the place, in the evening, convinced me that the people of Rutland are furious at the advent of this demonstration, as I hinted yesterday. The religious element of the town has been exercised in an unusual degree. Prayer has been offered that the Lord would graciously interpose to prevent the coming of the Free-Lovers and the abolitionists. Not a house has been opened to receive the members of the Convention. They congregate in the hotels and camp out in the public meeting-place. It is a curious fact that the President, Mr. JASON WALKER, is an Ex-Methodist minister. He comes from Glen's Falls, and laments his former error of doctrine. Mr. JOHN LANGDON, the manager of the Convention, is a leading merchant in Rutland. He is a prominent man in the place, wealthy and odd. It was he who called the convention to order yesterday. With this exception, the Rutlanders are "down" on the Convention and all that belong to it

The Spiritualists had a clear majority yesterday To-day the Free-lovers have had it. The Radical Abolitionists have been unmercifully snubbed so far; they feel the slight. To-morrow they may get their chance. The Woman's Rights women are here in strong force, led by Mrs. FARNHAM, Mrs. GAGE, Mrs. ROSE and other prominent females. They divided the honors with the Free-lovers in the latter part of to-day. The curious people whom you are in the habit of meeting daily in New-York are regarded with unmitigated wonder by the quiet Vermonters. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, with his queer hat and prophetic air, attracts much notice. PARKER PILLSBURY entertains select circles at the hotel. The President is not quite "up" to the extreme of Radicalism, and indulges in free comments to the newspaper correspondents. Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE is active; so is Mrs. JULIA BRANCH. Both these ladies go for Free-love, on principle. They are regarded with a purely platonic affection by the brethren. M.

SECOND AND THIRD DAYS.

A Spicy Time on Free-Love---Very Broad Doctrines Freely Avowed.

A Small Bit of Abolitionism, Touches of Spiritualism, and a great deal of Woman's Rights.

IN CAMP, AT RUTLAND, Saturday, June 26, 1858.

This has been a great day in the "Free Convention," both inside and outside the tent. In the face of a sun which did its utmost to discourage enthusiastic demonstrations, the sessions were prolonged from the absurdly early hour of eight in the morning until the Rutland bed-time of 10½ P. M. All kinds of odd subjects were up for discussion, but through the whole ran an under-current of Free-Love. It popped up in the midst of colloquies apparently most foreign to it, and the Free-Lovers, who are as thick as blackberries here, are chuckling to think that they have had the day to themselves, to the intense discomfiture and disgust of the red-hot Abolitionists, who have kept up a running skirmish, unsuccessfully striving to get the whip-hand of the Convention.

The feature of the day was a speech by Mrs. JULIA BRANCH, of New-York, on "Free-Love." This lady is popularly known as the female leader of the Free-Lovers. She is an inmate of the "Unitary Household" in New-York—about which the TIMES had something to say a little while ago. The lady is *petite*, and on the sunny side of thirty. Heavy masses of curling brown hair fall down her face; her air is pleasing and taking. She is an individual of literary tendencies; writes for some of the Sunday papers in New-York; is a poetess; and is very well known. Her speech to-day had the merit of being a remarkably bold and frank exposition of her peculiar views. Those views are similar to the expressed sentiments of the followers of the BRISBANE, ANDREWS and UNDERHILL party, advocating the extreme of "Free-Love." It produced an odd sensation to see a good-looking woman rise to avow herself a Free-Lover; but the Convention received Mrs B. with immense favor. Her speech is so curious an exhibition of the doctrines of the Free-Lovers, that it possesses sufficient interest to be published entire. Here it is with an accompanying resolution, which, by the way, was tabled to give place to a substitute offered by STEPHEN FOSTER.

MRS. JULIA BRANCH'S EXPOSITION OF "FREE-LOVE."

Mrs. BRANCH said:

To my mind this resolution means nothing, or it is entirely incomprehensive, and I am aware that I have chosen almost a forbidden subject; forbidden from the fact that any one that can and dare look the marriage question in the face and openly denounce the marriage institution as the sole cause of woman's degradation and misery, is an object of scorn, of suspicion and opprobrious epithets.

I ask of that now as I did formerly of the Church, Is it so sacred that it cannot be questioned? Is it so absolute that it defies argument?

LUCY STONE said to me at the recent Woman's Rights Convention held in New-York, "The marriage question must and will some day be discussed." I asked, "Why are you not willing that it should be discussed now and here?" She did not think it a proper place; their platform was not a free one; they wished the rights of women in regard to voting settled then and there, and *that* would settle all other rights.

I asked, "How can she have the right to vote, when she has not even the right to her *name* in the marriage bonds?"

She said, "It is a mistaken idea that woman is obliged to give up her name and take that of her husband, by the ceremony. I have not given up mine, and no law can compel me to. I call myself LUCY STONE, and shall always."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED.

How would it have been with Mrs. BLACKWELL if she had kept the fact of the marriage ceremony a secret, and gone to a hotel with the intention of stopping a few days, with Mr. BLACKWELL, and signing her name LUCY STONE? Would they have been permitted to occupy one room? What do you suppose would have been the astonishment of the virtuous landlord at such a proceeding, and what would have been his answer? Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and every one else knows the act would be sufficient to denounce her in the eyes of society, an infamous woman.

The marriage ceremony is necessary to keep woman virtuous and respectable, and all intercourse with man out of its holy rites, renders her an outcast and a thing to be despised. Is it because she is naturally vicious and wicked that bonds are placed upon her? Has she no nature that may not be proscribed and estimated by man-law-makers? Has she no inborn right that belongs to herself? As she stands now before the world, she has none. She has not even that kind compliment that is paid to man in the Constitution of the United States, "that man is endowed with certain inalienable rights." And to the marriage ceremony, I say she is indebted for her wrongs, for her aching heart, her chains, her slavery.

WOMAN MUST STRIKE THE BLOW.

Woman must strike the blow if she would be free and become the equal of man.

You speak of her right to labor—her right to teach—her right to vote, and lastly though not least, her right to get married; but do you say anything about *her right to love when she will, where she will and how she will?*

Yes, here is a stipulation for her in this resolution. "She is to have an isolated household with an exclusive conjugal love." This is very pretty in sentiment and MOORE beautifully expresses it in his "Fire Worshipers:"

"Oft in my fancy wanderings
I've wished that little isle had wings,
And we within its fairy bowers
Were wafted off to seas unknown,
Where not a pulse would beat but ours,
And we might *live, love, die* alone,
Where the bright eyes of Angels only
Would come around us to behold
A paradise so pure and lonely."

But this will not do for practical life where man and woman work from ten to eighteen hours out of the twenty four. The working class are by far the larger class, and the isolated household is the worst place in the world for them. The man comes home to his meals which are set on the table amid crying children and the sickly despairing face of his wife—there is no social life. Even the exclusive conjugal love that bound them together in the marriage ceremony has long since settled into the mildest form of friendship. The enthusiasm and ardor, and poetry, and sacredness are forever destroyed by constant familiarity in the isolated household.

Just as woman is isolated and confined within the limits of a home, just so will her offspring be narrow-minded, bigoted and selfish; just as she is free in her thoughts, her affections, making her home wherever she chooses, just so will her children be broad and expansive in their ideas, noble, and great and honorable in virtuous deeds, benevolent in heart and tolerant in all things, however opposite to them, because they feel within that they have not only the perfections but the imperfections of humanity.

We have lived in the ideal life too long; we want something practical. We have planted rank weeds, and we are cultivating them with as much nicety as we would beautiful flowers. We have gone down into hidden lore and have lived in the eyes of the past as though the present was too weak to bear the weight of our thoughts. We crawl on our hands and knees in the childhood of knowledge, fearing to rise lest the weight of our *brains* should topple us over. We live in dead men's graves, waiting for some angel to roll away the stone and give us life and liberty and individuality. Let me draw a picture of the isolated home, and one that came under my own observation.

A LAMENT.

See the woman with a care-worn face; long lines of grief have made deep furrows—her thin hand and shriveled figure—her dejected, weary air—her desponding tones tell of something that lies heavy at her heart. Surely, never Christ, bearing the great heavy cross up to crucifixion, could feel the deep woe that presses against her soul.

"Ah me," comes with a sad sigh as we lay our hand upon her head; "tell us," we say, and she throws open the inmost recesses of her soul, and tells the story of her life. How she aspired to be great from childhood—how noble thoughts took possession of her; how she loved, and married the object of her love; how dear the first-born of her heart grew to her; how it died, and she clothed herself in the habiliments of woe, and shut out the light of day to her heart, and sat down alone at home without friends or hope or consolation; how other children came to her, but they did not fill the void; the black veil was drawn down from between her and happiness, and pinned to the soul by the arrow of affliction. There was no sympathy in the world, and she longed to lie down in the grave and rest.

We brush away the tears and bid her hope; hope has died out; we speak of husbands and children; they have no sympathy.

"Are you willing," we ventured to ask, "to look for one moment into your own soul?"

"I have always tried to do right, but circumstances were against me. My husband has long since ceased to love me, although he presses upon me the necessity of bearing children whenever he pleases. My children are perverse and wayward, and I don't know what to do with them. Some people go right through the world always light-hearted and happy; I never saw an unhappy day till I was married."

"But of yourself, have you never thought of a plan whereby you might be relieved from these troubles?"

"Oh, yes, of many, but I have no right to think or speak my sentiments, for I am married; if I do, my husband says it is better for me to attend to the domestic affairs, and he will do the thinking. He deprives me of female friends because women love to gossip; of male friends, for the world might talk about it; besides, he says, a mother ought always to be at home taking care of her house and children, and providing for her husband's wants, and I have nothing but death, and when that comes I shall go where everything will be bright and happy, and my soul's longings will be satisfied."

Now, I ask, what is that woman's life? Is she what God intended she should be?

No! She was made fair and beautiful in childhood, given those noble aspirations to cultivate in the garden of her soul.

WOMAN SELLING HERSELF.

What did she do with them? *Sold them with herself* at sixteen, when she entered into the marriage contract, and thus bowed down her soul forever. In her isolated household, she threw away her life, and added to the too many already children thrust into the world half made up—children of chance, children of lust, abortions who feel that they have no right to existence—children of disease, *whose tainted flesh and running sores are a disgrace and an everlasting reproach to the morals and purity of any community.*

STRONG DOCTRINE.

BYRON cursed his mother for his deformed feet, and there are thousands and thousands of children cursing the sacred name of mother for their deformed mental and moral conditions.

Mrs. GAGE, Mrs. ROSE, Mr. WRIGHT, and others, go back to the mother's influence, and go a step further back, and say *it is the marriage institution that is at fault. It is the binding marriage ceremony that keeps woman degraded in mental and moral slavery.* She must demand her freedom—her right to receive the equal wages of man for her labor—*her right to bear children when she will, and by whom she will.*

Woman is not totally depraved. She will never abuse one right that is given to her, and she will never step aside from her own nature. If she desires to go to the ballot-box, it is because there is a wrong somewhere, and she takes that way to right it. If she desires to become a lawyer, it is because there are laws to be redressed and made better. If she desires to preach, it is because she feels the woes and afflictions of humanity. If she desires rights, it is because she needs them.

WOMAN SHOULD MAKE HER OWN CHOICE.

I believe in the absolute freedom of the affections, and that it is woman's privilege, aye, her right, to accept or refuse any love that comes to her. *She should be the ruling power in all matters of love*, and when her love has died out for the man who has taken her to his heart, she is living a lie to herself, her own nature, and to him, if she continues to hold an intimate relation with him.

And so is man's relative position to woman. When his love has died out, and he continues to live with his wife, on any consideration, he strikes a blow to the morality of his nature, and lives a life of deception, not only to her and society, but he is responsible for all the crimes that his children, borne under those circumstances, are liable to commit.

A gentleman said to me, a little time ago, "My wife is a woman's rights woman. She talks of her rights, and I allow it, but she really has none. I am her husband; she is my property, and if I do not like a thing I say so; and I do not consider she has any right to dispute it. I do not hold any argument, for I consider my will law. And if I loved a woman, and was not bound to her by the marriage ceremony, I should not think of disputing her will or wishes, for fear she would show me the door, and I should have no alternative but to go out of it. Her will is absolute, for I have no claim upon her, and she is justified in all she does, so it is necessary to guard myself and movements in order to retain the love and respect of the woman I love." What a pleasing prospect is this for the wife, who is rearing her children in her isolated household, and imagining the husband immaculate in thought as well as action, and respecting her in the sacred office of wife and mother.

WHAT IS MARRIAGE?

Why should woman tame herself into calm submission, and be the slave and toy and play-thing of man? What is marriage? Is it the linking together of two loving hearts in holy, sacred union? No! this is seldom the case when compared to the many thousands upon thousands of marriages of convenience. Women are bought and paid for, as the negro slave is. She is estimated as a thing of barter, for a man counts the cost of his intended wife as deliberately as if he thought of keeping a cow, a dog, or a pig.

Now, what are the rights and privileges of woman in the marriage institution?

It gives us the privilege to become *Mrs.* Brown instead of *Miss* Smith. That is an honor, no doubt, a it relieves woman from the stigma of *old maid*. It gives us the privilege of being supported and attending to domestic duties—the privilege to see that the dinner is served at the proper hour for a hungry husband—the privilege, oftentimes, to sit up half the night to let the husband in from a delightful concert and oyster supper that he has enjoyed with Mr. Jones and his beautiful wife.

Then we have a right; and listen! women of the Nineteenth century! The marriage institution gives you one right; one right that you have not, perhaps, hitherto valued—*it gives you the right to bear children.*

It is not a privilege; it is not an inheritance that your nature craves. But it is the law of wise men, who know very much better than you do when *you want a child, and when you ought to become a mother.*

Now, I say again, that resolution (referring to the one reported by the Committee) is incomprehensive. Love is not dependent on reason, or judgment, or education, or mental acquirements, or society, or control of any kind. It is an inspiration of the soul. It is a holy, sacred emanation from the most vital part of our natures, and to say when or where it shall be limited or restricted is a violation of our individual rights.

I may have taken an extreme side of the question, but only offer my views as *my own*, and wish that the resolution may be put in a more definite form, stating what conjugal love is, and to how few, or how many, an isolated household may be limited to. I will read a resolution that I think would bear more directly on the marriage question:

Resolved, That the slavery and degradation of woman proceeds from the institution of marriage; that by the marriage contract she loses the control of her name, her person, her property, her labor, her affections, her children and her freedom.

STEPHEN FOSTER AND HIS WIFE AGREE.

STEPHEN FOSTER and JOEL TIFFANY sprang to their feet as Mrs. BRANCH sat down. The Chair awarded the floor to FOSTER. This individual has taken to wearing spectacles, and is more comely in personal appearance than he used to be on the New-York boards. STEPHEN was once decidedly seedy. He was improved in flesh as well as in his social relations. He declared to-day that his marital connections with Sister ABBY KELLY, are extremely happy. FOSTER held that the difficulties of Marriage grew out of the inequality between man woman. Woman is a chattel—a property. She has no equality with man in the marital relations. The whole world groans and travails in pain together. In STEPHEN's view, the lot of the man is as bad as, if not worse than, that of the woman. He claimed that the persecutor was always in a worse box than the persecuted. Still, STEPHEN (claiming to speak from experience) believed that *the marriage relation was the only real good there was left in this sinful world.* He didn't believe in upsetting it, in the way that Mrs. BRANCH proposed. He admitted that every man is a tyrant in his own family, as things now go; and that every woman is a slave-breeder, in the eyes of her husband. Mrs. BRANCH had abrogated the marriage relation; but he begged to ask—*Is not the remedy worse than the disease?* Bad as the world is to-day, the general upsetting of the marriage relation altogether would only turn the world upside down, and make it a perfect Bedlam. He agreed with Mrs. BRANCH as to the utter rottenness of the present condition of society, but he preferred to avoid extremes for a while longer. He thought milder means should be employed first, therefore he proposed to lay Mrs. BRANCH's resolution on the table, and offered an amendment to the original resolution; it is indicated in *Italics* below; it was carried:

Resolved, That the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman, *based upon the principle of perfect and entire equality*; and the only true home is the isolated home, based upon this exclusive love.

A DISSENTING BROTHER.

JOEL TIFFANY claimed—with a strong appearance of heterodoxy—that the people couldn't see the difference between Free-*Love* and Free-*Lust*. Free Love was simply regarded as Free Lust. In the relations between the sexes, he believed that lust had more to do with the man's desires than love. In marrying a woman he marries, not her *love*, but her *use*. If, after marriage, she don't prove so useful as he thought she would, then his love, so-called, evaporates. He looks upon woman as a thing of purchase, as he would look on a horse. In this view, marriage becomes a matter of bargain. Men and women are not *married*. They unite on the plans of self-love, operating through use. This is what the marriage relation undoubtedly is, and yet the community upholds the system. They think it is the gratification of this propensity that we call *love*. It is nothing of the sort. It is simply *lust*. *But true marriage is not open to these objections.* When a man finds in a woman all that his nature yearns for, and when a woman finds a man who stands as the full embodiment of her wishes, if the man and woman unite under such conditions, both are truly married. Woman then becomes to man a medium of inspiration. Man becomes to woman a source of strength and power. She unites with his soul. He cannot develop without developing her. They become one.

A VOICE—Which is the one?

TIFFANY—Both. (Laughter)

THE VOICE—Which owns the farm?

TIFFANY—Both—the man and the woman. (Shouts of laughter.)

CHAIRMAN—Time is up, Brother TIFFANY.

VOICES—Go on! Go ahead!

CHAIRMAN—Will the Convention extend Brother TIFFANY's time.

A GENERAL SHOUT—Yes.

Brother TIFFANY proceeded: Man uniting woman to strength and affection; woman gracing and sanctifying man; this is marriage. So long as men and women are wandering about seeking to find a boot that will fit, the sooner such a system is broken down the better. [Laughter.] Go to work at the man, and go to work at the woman, and prepare them for the conjugal relation. Let us have the law hold things as they are till we have tried this experiment. Marriage *may* be happy. The defect is not in the institution, if man had not been lustful. The man who is developed, redeemed from his sensual nature, must still have the old law continued over him. So long as man is gross, and selfish and lustful, the law must keep its hold over him. But let the individual who desires to be redeemed, first perfect himself. Let us not have license. [Sensation.]

Mr. TORREY—Will Mr. TIFFANY permit me to ask him a question?

TIFFANY—Certainly,

TORREY—Why say that a man who has committed one blunder in the course of his life, should be compelled to keep on committing blunders? [More sensation, and symptoms of a row.]

TIFFANY's time was now really up, so he did not pursue the subject.

MRS. ROSE'S DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE—We have had a very glowing description of conjugal love—true, perfect conjugal love. As a Woman's-Rights woman—nay, more, as a Human Rights woman, she could not but throw in her mite in the discussion. TIFFANY's description, she said, was beautiful. From her whole heart did she accept it. But facts are stubborn things. And what are the facts? They have been told here today by a woman yonder, (pointing to Mrs. BRANCH.) Mrs. ROSE went above, beyond, below the influence of woman. Ignorance and usurped authority have placed upon woman the stigma of inferiority. Therefore we want equality. Bring up woman to feel the right that is in her. Bring her up so as to make her an independent being, as man is. Cease to tell her from childhood to look up to man as her protector. Teach her that it is a dangerous thing to place the freedom of any one in the hands of another, whether that other be called king, prince, priest or husband. When woman is once recognized by the State as the equal of man, she will cease to be a slave. Give us the same chance that man has; in politics, in education, in property, in the marriage relation. Mr. TIFFANY had declared that man and woman were like a pair of scissors. But the law gave the husband the pair of scissors [laughter] and the woman has no right to cut with an implement to which she has contributed her half. [Laughter.] Mrs. ROSE added that she seldom spoke of herself, but on this occasion she would. Her references were to her husband. She was a married woman; had been married twenty years; perhaps had as many rights as she ought to have. But her husband was a law to himself. [Cheers.] She had no personal complaint to make. In this fight she battled for a principle, not that she was in an unhappy state in her own private affairs. She poke earnestly of what she felt to be a wrong.

A JOYFUL SHAKER.

Brother EVANS—a venerable Shaker gentleman, all the way from the County of Lebanon—was introduced. He expressed his great joy that the time had come when the Marriage relation could be discussed in a Free Convention. God is male and female—a dual being. Man should be made after the same pattern. Bro. EVANS declared that *he did not believe the Bible was the Word of God*; it was simply the record of the high spiritual experience of the men whose compositions it contained.

After some desultory discussion, there came

A ROW.

STEPHEN FOSTER expressed his disapproval of the way things were going in the Convention. He referred particularly to what he called the "outrage" inflicted upon Brother GOODELL last night.

A VOICE—Same, here.

Mr. FOSTER—This is the first meeting in my knowledge where the Chair has ventured to set aside the will of the Convention, declare a reply to an attack out of order, and afterwards award the floor to others, who occupied the time for an hour. He protested against the movement made *to blink the whole question of Slavery.* That topic had been put off to the tail-end of the programme for this afternoon, and it was uncertain whether it would find itself able to hang on to the tail-end. [Laughter and approbation.] If you limit one man, in God's name, (said STEPHEN,) limit all. What he wanted was, perfect freedom on this platform. What he was opposed to aristocratic privileges in a Free Convention.

Brother RANDALL pitched into Brother FOSTER, for his unqualified censure.

The Chairman put Mrs. ROSE into his seat, and defended himself in a two-minutes' speech. For a time there was a brisk cross-fire of recrimination.

The breeze blew over without any serious damage.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Then came Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM, who was programmed to speak on "Woman's Rights" She declared that her views "struck into the metaphysical." By way of introducing the views she entertained, she read a series of resolutions. They express the whole story, as Mrs. FARNHAM conceives it:

Resolved, That it behooves us as persons professing free thought and righteous purposes toward the higher welfare of society as well as of individuals, to look frankly and courageously in their face the monstrous evils which grow out of the wrong and wicked generation of human beings; and that merely to continue working, however zealously and tenderly for the reform of such persons, after we have idly suffered this irreparable and greatest wrong to be done against them, were a weak and simple waste of the powers to know and to do with which God has beneficently endowed us.

Resolved, Therefore, that we will diligently search into all the means and conditions by which the good of our race may be thus primarily secured; and trusting that a wise and pure God has incorporated into his works no laws or elements which pure and earnest men and women may not only learn but worthily and properly teach, we will seek to unfold to both the knowledge and truth whereby they may be brought to act faithfully and wisely in the relation of parents as well before as after the birth of their offspring.

Resolved, That we regard the weight of this responsibility as resting upon woman and believe that she can never fill the measure of her duty till she is inspired with a consciousness of her higher powers and corresponding rank in the scale of being—till she is freed from the oppression of unequal laws, the slavery of mental darkness, vanity and selfishness in which she has been trained, and is made truly free and wise, both as a woman and mother; and that for these ends, grand and unattainable as they may seem to many, we believe no miraculous interposition is necessary, and no impossible effort demanded on the part of those who may receive and teach the truth; but that here, as elsewhere, we shall find that our dear Heavenly Father hath been beforehand with us, and has already more than half accomplished the great work in the susceptible, intuitive, spiritual nature which he has bestowed upon woman. Therefore,

Resolved, Finally, that the paramount claim upon the intelligent progressive life of our age and country is thus to instruct woman in the grandeur and dignity of her great natural office; to enlighten her, and through her instrumentality to make man sensible of the fearful consequences of her enslavement; to encourage and strengthen her to demand as her own and her children's indefeasible right, that freedom and control of her person in the marriage relation which alone would enable her to consult her nature, and its physical and spiritual capacity to assume at any time the office of mother; and that in the acknowledgment of the rank and freedom herein claimed for her, we see the only source of a spiritual, enduring and harmonial civilization, as well as the hope of a nobler race than has ever yet occupied the earth; that we regard humanity at present as more the offspring of its father than of its mother, by reason of the fact that man has been the positive power on all the planes of life which we have yet passed, and we can only look for its essential advancement above the intellectual and material refinement which so far is the experience of the masculine, by the embodiment in it of the intuitive life, harmony, tenderness, fortitude, integrity, purity and love, which are the characteristic elements of the feminine.

Mrs. FARNHAM, in supporting these resolutions, claimed that woman is made organically superior to man, as she is confessedly his superior spiritually. The discord that we hear concerning the marriage question, she attributed entirely to the general idea of woman's inferiority—a position which she utterly scouted. To her apprehension, this question will take an definite form whenever men would consent to judge from the physical in Nature what God intended the spiritual to be. Admitting this principle, we shall begin to understand the truth as it is. She believed that to-day, with the truths she had found, she could go into the Five Points, and by pleading with such women there as were yet capable of producing offspring, would never afterwards produce children so bad as they had produced—not through any eloquence she possessed, but in consequence of the power of the truths she could tell.

FREE-LOVE, WITH A VENGEANCE.

Mr. THOMAS CURTIS, a young and ardent gentleman from Pennsylvania, expressed his sentiments. They were rather startling. He said, after some preliminaries:

Our friends Mrs ROSE and Mrs. GAGE have told you that they are married. So am I—although I have not been married twenty years, as they have been. *I married myself to my wife, and she married herself to me*; upon the express understanding, not that God sanctified it—we did not want God in the matter—not that it was sanctified by magistrate or priest, because we cast that idea aside, as none of their business—but because we saw that we could in marriage better fulfill our highest and best use, and carry our happiness to the fullest extent. When we were married, we expressed that sentiment; and when we agree to separate, we shall accomplish that separation *without the help of God, or priest or magistrate.* We don't want the consent of either of the three. We do not want to be united because God unites us; *and we will not be separated because God separates us.* We will act upon our own judgment and opinions; each respecting the impressions, not what I state, or what she states, but the impressions which are for both, and which are the common property of all, and, as such, to be used by men and women.

A resolution was adopted, timing all hands to ten minutes.

ATTACK ON THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

Brother CHANDLER accused the Business Committee of being one-sided, that they were Spiritualists, and favored people of that stripe above others He had traveled twelve hundred miles to attend this meeting, on the supposition that it was a free Convention. He wanted to know if all were to have a fair chance, or not. Brother CHANDLER was deeply aggrieved.

A MORE SEVERE ATTACK.

Mr. CLAYTON claimed to be a Reformer. He likewise claimed that justice had not been done him as an individual He drew up a resolution yesterday, embodying his views of reformation, but the Committee squelched it. It had not been presented to the Convention, and he believed *it had been designedly withheld.* As an individual, he claimed the right to be heard.

Mr. H. P. CUTTING, as a member of the Committee, which had been assailed, defended the Committee.

Having given Free-Love and Woman's Rights a hearing, the members went to dinner.

SLAVERY.

At the afternoon session, Slavery was the topic. PARKER PILLSBURY led off in one of his usual speeches, violent and blood-thirsty. He attacked the Republican Party, declaring that it was more Pro-Slavery than the Democratic or American. Then he inserted a sharp stick under the fifth rib of the American Tract Society people, abused the clergy in general, and was very savage upon those unhappy mediums who occupied so much time last night to the exclusion of subjects more important than Spiritualism.

STEPHEN FOSTER and WILLIAM GOODELL followed. The latter gentleman has had a hard time. Four times in two days has he been ignominiously choked down; his time expiring, and the Convention refusing to extend it. FOSTER's speech was enlivened by a passage-at-arms between himself and a dissenter in the audience. The only good thing said by STEPHEN was his praise of the man who was brave enough to avow his convictions. Even if an individual swore himself to Satan, if he would only be honest about it, STEPHEN would respect him as a good, faithful devil!

MR. CURTIS WAXES BLASPHEMOUS.

Mr. THOMAS CURTIS made his second appearance on this occasion. He quoted that part of the second resolution which declares that "*any Christ or any God* that, by silence or otherwise, authorizes man to enslave man, *merits the scorn and contempt of mankind*" CURTIS inquired who was this God that people talked about? If he was the all-powerful being he was represented to be, why don't he go down South and put down Slavery? He desired to ask him plumply—How is it that you don't do your duty? With what consistency could men worship this God, whom they considered all-powerful, when he neglected to exercise his power for the extinction of Slavery?

HENRY C. WRIGHT observed that, rather than give up one of his children to Slavery, in order to save the Union, he would "*see the Union d——d to everlasting d——n.*" Emphatic!

Mr. CUTTING had something to say on the "mission of Spiritualism" and "human brotherhood," and branched off into a disquisition upon the future state. He remarked that if, according to the old theology, such men as PLATO, SOCRATES, etc., were to go to hell, he himself "preferred to go to hell and be a man, rather than go to Heaven and be a skulk, or something worse."

A dropping fire of very short speeches, which kept up for half an hour without producing any remarkable effects, was followed by a solemn demonstration from Elder MILES GRANT, a notorious Millerite. Elder GRANT, with commendable boldness, stood up and denounced Spiritualism and Free-Love, and all the *isms* of the Radicals; and finally fired a parting shot from the locker of the Bible—flinging at the Radical head the following quotation from 1st Timothy, iv., 1 and 3: "Now the spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils ....Forbidding to marry, &c."

Somehow, this passage proved unpalatable—perhaps because it came in so nicely. The Convention incontinently adjourned.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS UP AGAIN.

In the evening, the elect were entertained by Mr. GEORGE SENNATT, a lawyer from Boston. He discoursed for an hour on the novel and exciting theme of the "Influence of Woman in the Elevation of the Race." This was a free spoken gentleman. Among the rest of his performances, he paid attention to the Business Men's Prayer-meetings. He said that "men go from the Exchange, where they have tried to cheat men, to try to cheat God in the Business Men's Prayer-meetings." Of ministers he observed that "they take a South-side view of Slavery, and a hell-side view of God." "Merchants," he remarked, "poison the poor woman's tea, and poison the drunkard's rum, as though it needed poisoning." "Religious demonstrations," he added, "are only made when business is so flat that nobody can find anything to do. Meanwhile, the religious societies are guilty of the unutterable meanness of taking poor children's pennies away from them, on the plea that the missionary enterprise needed cash. Touching these subjects, Brother SENNATT was a lively speaker. He was likewise "strong" on the woman question. He went in for the most extensive freedom to all the Pollies and Betseys in the world. Woman is one side of man. She must go with him, and he with her, no matter whether they limp and hobble or move with celerity. One thing to be accomplished, Mr. SENNATT claimed, by the agitation of Woman's Rights, is the abolition of prostitution,—an ugly word, he acknowledged, but he would try to use it only once. When women are permitted *to serve on juries*, (*and there is nothing in the law to prevent it*, if the Selectmen and Aldermen could be persuaded to put their names on the lists,) there is to be a grand twisting about of the wrongs of society. Then no longer will innocent men rot in jail, nor the educated ruffian go scot-free, nor a brute take the earnings of a wretched wife, to waste them with a shameful mistress.

The Trojan vocalists favored the audience with a new song, *à la* Hutchinson Family.

HENRY C. WRIGHT had a resolution, but said he was diffident about offering it. It was a motion that the subject of Free-Trade, put down for that evening, be postponed till 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

To that hour, accordingly, the Convention adjourned.

THE END.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—A SUNDAY ROW.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, June 27.

To-day is the Sabbath, but that makes no difference to these Reformers. They have held three sessions under the shadow of their tent, and have indulged in their usual amount of free-and-easy talk.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock in the morning. It was understood that the usual customs of public meetings should be done away with. No programme was laid down. Everybody, male and female, was declared free to speak and act as the spirit moved.

The Chair announced the names of the public papers, including the NEW-YORK TIMES, which would contain reports of the proceedings.

A miscellaneous discussion, on half a dozen topics, more or less, began.

A SUBLUNARY HEAVEN.

Brother MORTON, of Plymouth—a very tall and lanky gentleman, well along in years—begged to present a few considerations touching the possibility of having a Heaven here below. He offered a small heap of resolutions asserting his notions, containing his belief that the art of being a Christian was one of the "Lost Arts." He didn't believe there was a Christian in the world.

FREE-TRADE.

Brother TORREY, after stopping a moment to launch a javelin at the preceding speaker, from whom he differed *in toto*, proceeded to broach a fresh butt o topics. His specialty was Free-Trade.

Brother ROBSON, a gentleman from England, after apologizing for the introduction of a foreign element into the Convention, told how England had carried out the principle of Free-trade. He said nothing new or spicy.

Brother JOEL TIFFANY came out strong. He proposed to infuse the religious element into the resolution offered by Brother TORREY. Therefore, he offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That Reforms, looking to the moral elevation of individuals or of society, to be successful, must have their basis in religion.

HENRY C. WRIGHT took issue with TIFFANY. He declared that he (WRIGHT) sought the entire abolition of all restrictions upon the intercourse of man with man, and this claim, founded upon universal justice, was all his religion. The reverence derived from customs goes into the hands of political stock-jobbers, to enable them to send an army into Kansas, or to cause the murder of seventy thousand Mexicans. He was thankful that this question of Free-Trade came up on the Lord's holy day; for whatever pertains to the good of man, is as good one day as another. He was particularly glad of this, because the Church had said that such subjects should not be discussed on the Lord's Day. *He was always glad to take pains to do on Sunday what the Church said he should not do.*

Brother CHANDLER, of Concord—If this is the Lord's Day, I'd like to know whose day to-morrow will be, if we get to it?

Bro. WRIGHT was very glad that that this remark had been made. The Church calls Monday Man's day.

CHAIRMAN—Time!

RELIGION A HUMBUG.

Mr. THOMAS CURTIS took up the dropped thread of Free-trade, and declared that there is no religion that is not based on Reform. He looked upon *religion as the blackest and most scoundrel-like name* in the world. There is no iniquity that is not sanctioned and sustained by the name of religion.

A SPIRITUALISTIC RUMPUS.

A motion, by Dr. GARDNER, that ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS be invited to address the Convention without limitation of time, raised a prodigious rumpus at this point of the proceedings. GARDNER said that there was a great deal of grumbling at the way that the Convention was managed. He appealed in behalf of Spiritualism, and demanded that Brother DAVIS should have a chance.

Mr. DAVIS came forward, in a pacific mood, to deprecate GARDNER's motion, and stated that he preferred to take his lot with the other brethren, to speak if he had opportunity.

GARDNER reflected upon parties who had censured Spiritualism, Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE in particular.

Mrs. ROSE rose to explain. She *had* said that it was a waste of time to discuss Spiritualism here, and *she said so again.* [Sensation.] She thought great reforms ought to receive the first attention. Afterwards, it would be time enough to treat of Spiritualism. She had no objection, however, to hear Brother DAVIS. She admitted that she had a "hobby," and that hobby, she said, was as great and as wide as Humanity. The lady's hobby is popularly supposed to be Woman's Rights, though she didn't say so to-day.

Brother STEPHEN FOSTER essayed to harmonize the conflicting elements. He moved to assign a time for the discussion of Spiritualism. He had been given to understand that certain Spiritualists here had expressed a vehement desire to have "a halter around his (STEPHEN's) neck, to drag him from the platform," at which unkindness STEPHEN's sensitive nature was wounded.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS explained the reasons of his presence in the Convention. The magnet that drew him here was the invitation conveyed in the call to all philanthropists who believed in the necessity of reform. It was announced that all subjects should be frankly and fairly treated. Had this been a purely Spiritual Convention, *he would not have come.* He had attended but one Spiritual Convention, and on that occasion took a solemn promise with himself never to attend another. Such assemblages were always possessed with a single idea, and general subjects of reform do not receive the degree of attention to which they are entitled.

Mr. TORREY avowed himself a strong Spiritualist, and Mrs. ROSE uttered defence No. 2 of her performances. Then came Mrs. MARY DAVIS, (the prophet's wife.) who told Dr. GARDNER flatly that it was ungenerous in him to insist upon her husband's speaking, when he had already said he didn't want to. Then Mrs. FARNHAM hoped DAVIS would be allowed to go on; and Mr. LANDON, of Rutland, hoped so too.

STEPHEN FOSTER's amendment (assigning 2 P. M. as the hour for the Spiritual discussion) was finally carried, after a small whirlwind: and the Convention went to work at something else.

The Free-trade question was revived after its partial eclipse. Brother SPRAGUE denounced Brother TIFFANY's substitute (touching religion) as being "utterly meaningless;" and a cross-fire ended this topic. Nothing was resolved upon. The Convention refused to put its resolutions to vote, proposing to agitate rather than stereotype doctrines.

PHRENOLOGY.

For fear that all subjects of reform should not have all attention, Mr. TORREY prepared, presented, and spoke to a resolution, declaring that a knowledge of physiology and phrenology is indispensable to a true education. In supporting this resolution Brother TORREY got off some sensible ideas. He argued that our present systems of education are sadly deficient. The child is confined for six mortal hours in close, badly ventilated school-rooms; his muscular system is relaxed, and the result is a puny race of men.

Elder GRANT (the Millerite individual) infused a conservative element. He declared his firm belief in the Bible, and looked upon the Free-Lovers as a fearfully wicked set.

A few stray shots from different quarters of the encampment, which struck nowhere in particular, finished up the morning session.

SPIRITUALISM.

The opening of the afternoon session was given up to Spiritualism. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS was vehemently called for. In fact, so curious were the Vermonters to hear this famous personage (who now visits Vermont for the first time) that special trains have been run to-day from Brattleboro' and Glen's Falls. The attendance was prodigious,—at least three thousand persons.

Mr. DAVIS spoke for three quarters of an hour, explaining the fundamental principles of Spiritualism. If you have a copy of the "Revelations" about you, the speech is all there, spread out thin. Nothing new was said. DAVIS based his remarks upon the following resolutions:

Whereas, The historical fact is undeniable that novel signs and mysterious manifestations have been intimately associated with the inception and subsequent inauguration of every moral dispensation; therefore,

Resolved, That we hospitably welcome all the well-ascertained phenomena of so-called modern Spiritualism, and cordially commend them to the careful and candid investigation of the truth-loving and intelligent.

Resolved, That, while publicly avowing our unqualified confidence in such well-ascertained phenomena, as being both timely indications of a New Era, and evidence of a higher existence, we at the same time proclaim them (the facts of Spiritualism) as neither supernatural nor miraculous, but as beautiful operations and legitimate developments of man's spiritual constitution.

Brother EVANS, another Shaker, made a speech, correcting the current misapprehensions that ANN LEE is worshipped by her followers, and that the Shakers condemn the institution of marriage. The people became impatient, and requested Brother EVANS to sit down; which he finally did.

Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE then had her say. She has talked on every topic that has come up. I saw nothing remarkable in this oration.

A brother announced a Spiritual Convention to be held at Claremont, N. H., on the 6th July.

Mrs. ROSE attempted to make another speech, but had no chance.

A THEOLOGICAL FIGHT.

In the evening the subject of Spiritualism was continued. Elder GRANT turned up again, as an attacking party. JOEL TIFFANY tackled him, and there was some lively sparring. After a time Spiritualism was sunk into a hair-splitting tilt on the phraseology of the Bible. This theological turn disagreed with Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY's stomach. He made a violent speech in the midst of an uproar which was an unpleasant reminder of Tammany Hall, denouncing those two personages, "who persisted in firing Bible texts at each other." He suggested that they should go out to the big field near by, and "have it out." They didn't accept the suggestion, and the Chair awarded the floor to GRANT to reply to TIFFANY, so that the theological row was kept up. It was now 9 P. M.—the tent densely packed, and the heat intolerable. The zeal of the discussion, however, rapidly abated, and finally ended altogether.

Then there were resolutions of thanks, according to the usual custom. Brother FOSTER retracted his reflections upon the President's integrity. He was now convinced that he had received fair treatment, all things considered, and, although he could not approve all that had been done, he cherished no malice. After this amicable little episode, the President declared the final adjournment, and so came to an end the "Free Convention." M.

CALIFORNIA.

The Frazer River Excitement—Effect of the New Gold Discoveries Upon California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

The *Golden Age* leaves this morning with 600 passengers and a larger amount of gold than usual.—in fact a heavier remittance than by any one steamer for a long time, from which fact you may make up your minds that the mines have not quite given out yet. There is a little more of the same sort left; but you will not have large remittances hereafter for some months to come, for the Frazer River excitement is playing the deuce with us. The rush continues, and the whole mining population seem to have become inoculated with the fever and are illustrating the restlessness and craving for excitement of the general population of California and all new countries. In the mining districts the villages are being depopulated. Claims are offered for almost nothing, and men who are making their $10 and $12 a day drop their picks and shovels, sell their undeveloped claims for a trifle, and away they rush for San Francisco, to take steamer for the new El Dorado. The excitement pervades all classes—hotel-keepers, barbers and editors are alike afflicted, and any man ambitious to make himself generally useful can for a small capital invest himself with all the honors of those several callings. The fact is, the mines are fast being depopulated, and the effect is already apparent. Many quartz-mining and tunneling companies have been obliged to suspend operations for want of hands. Wages have nearly doubled, and hundreds of valuable claims are unworked. There is no longer any excuse for the lazy: they can get work and good wages.

The effect of this excitement will for a time prove very disastrous to the traders in the mines and the merchants of San Francisce, and in fact to all classes, for there must necessarily be a great falling off in the receipts of gold. The traders will require no additions to their stocks for a long time, as their customers are *non est*. Consequently jobbers in San Francisco won't sell them anything, and may have to wait a long time for pay for what they have already sold. It will depress all branches of trade for a period. Can't be otherwise. Much time will be lost by the moving crowd before they begin to produce gold anywhere, and it will be some months before things begin to recuperate. And you may look for dull times in San Fransisco for six months to come. Eventually, however, it will prove a benefit to California, as the departure of so many will open places for newcomers and their places being thus supplied increases the consuming population of the Pacific coast.

Until supplied from England direct, the Frazer River districts must draw their supplies from San Francisco, and gold from that region will consequently begin to flow in in return. What a pity it is that we did not stand up to 54.40, even with a little fight for it, instead of being kicked down stairs to 49. We can see it *now*. The great Yankee nation have got something to learn if they penetrate to the aforesaid 54 40. They will encounter for once a stable and firm Government, and learn, moreover that they can't bully their way through that part of the world. It is something new for Yankees to dig up John Bull's soil for a living, and it's a long time since they have done it; but they are doing it now, and for once they will learn that one man is *not* as good as another, and a good deal better, provided he is the strongest, and that all the usual buncome about the Stars and Stripes and Hail Columbia isn't worth "shucks" where they are—fillibustering and squatterism won't do. There is a blessed probability that the throat-cutting, pistolizing gentlemen, and that class with very indistinct and unsettled notions and ideas on the questions of *meum* and *tuum*, will be brought up with a round turn—for the authorities thereabouts have already shown a firm determination to govern that country themselves.

As almost everybody knows, the entire tract of country north of 49° is under the control and government of the Hudson's Bay Company, and they are strong enough to enforce all rules and laws they lay down to the incoming population. They will not, of course, allow American steamers to navigate Frazer's River under the American flag. We would not allow them to navigate the Sacramento River, and seized several of their vessels on trifling and ridiculous pretences. The Company have also prohibited the rushing in of stocks of goods by traders and people who take advantage of the necessities of the miner to charge famine prices for their goods. They have announced that they intend to do all the trading themselves—that is they intend to furnish ample supplies at a moderate profit, and have already sent up a large amount of provisions, which they have ordered shall be distributed at a small per centage over cost and charges. This system continued will be a blessing to the miner, and he will not be robbed of his hard earnings by land-sharks. It will, of course, require a little time to get things regulated. At last accounts provisions were high; pork, 75 cents per pound; flour, 50 cents; sugar and coffee, 50 cents; syrup, $6 per gallon.

I saw a letter dated at Sailor's Diggings, May 20, the latest from that vicinity, from a gentleman who went up to take a look. He says paddling up Frazer's River was a long and tedious job, reminding him of old times on Chagres River when it was high, except that in the present case the water was as cold as ice. He says there is, undoubtedly, plenty of gold on the bars, but it will be impossible to get at it until the river falls in July. All accounts agree as to the richness of the diggings wherever a bar can be worked, and there is no doubt but what an immense amount will be taken out, and large wages realized by those on the spot; but it is a hard life. The country is perfectly wild, and a dense forest, full of warlike Indians, and with the well-known injustice of the miner towards anything of the genus Indian or Chinaman, and their foolhardiness, they will get up a series of little amusements in the way of pistoling and scalping quite edifying. It is the custom of miners generally to shoot an Indian as he would a dog, and it is considered a very good joke to shoot at one at long shot to see him jump as the fatal bullet pierces his heart; and when, in the spirit of retaliation, some poor, hunted relative watches his opportunity and attacks a straggling white man, the papers at once teem with long accounts of Indian outrages; and yet the men that shoot down these poor Indians are not the ruffians we are led to suppose are always the authors of atrocities—but the respectable, sovereign people, brought up in the fear of God by pious parents, in the most famed locations for high moral character. The Indian and Chinese murders are more frequently committed by men brought up in the quiet country villages of Eastern States, and who return looking as innocent as lambs. There never yet existed so bad a set of men on the face of this fair earth as a certain class of the highly respectable sovereigns of the States who find their way to the frontiers.

It is much to be rejoiced at that the Frazer River Indians are of a serious turn of mind, and can't take a joke, and in their ignorance of the sports and pastimes of the great American Nation, may deprive some of the practical jokers of their "thatches."

Every Indian outrage in California can be traced to acts of cruelty and aggression on the part of the whites, that throw the Sepoys quite into the shade. The pure and good citizens of Oregon, having a few more horses to sell, are trying to get up another Indian war. They (the Indians) had collected in considerable force near Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, some 200 miles up the Columbia, above Vancouver, and Col. Steptoe, with two companies of Dragoons and two of Infantry, in all about 200 men, had marched against them. The last *reliable* news from him was a letter from the Colonel to Captain Kirkham, Quartermaster at the Dalles, saying that the Indians were in force awaiting him, and that he should attack them next morning. This letter was dispatched by express the same night. Subsequently, some three days after, an Indian came into Fort Dalles, and reported that there had been a great fight; that the Indians, some 1,500 in number, had defeated Colonel Steptoe, taken his wagon-train and guns, and killed 50 of his men and three officers. This news was received here from Vancouver by the bark *Live Yankee*, which left the Columbia two days after the steamer. There has probably been a fight, but the result greatly exaggerated. No names of officers were given, of course, as the Indian bringing the intelligence knew none by name. We shall get authentic information on the return of the *Columbia*, and possibly by the *Panama*, now fully due from Puget Sound.

The steamers running to the Sound are doing a fine business. The *Commodore* (formerly the *Brother Jonathan*) ran on a rock the last trip, and came in leaking badly. As soon as she had discharged her passengers, she ran up to the Government Dry Docks at Mare Island, but, as the Docks were in use, she had to return, and, as it was found impossible to keep her free, she was beached. She will soon be got afloat, however, and resume her trips. I see it stated in a letter from Puget Sound that the *Sea Bird* has commenced running from Victoria to Fort Langley, which is not the case, as she will not be permitted to do so. The only steamer on the river is the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Otter*, a propeller of about 200 tons. The *Surprise*, a very fine boat, built by W. H. Brown, of New-York, and sent out to San Francisco in 1851, now owned by the California Steam Navigation Company, after being put on H. B. Tickenor's Dry Dock, coppered and thoroughly overhauled, left for Puget Sound some two weeks ago—having been chartered by R. J. Vandewater, Esq., who, probably, ere this has made an arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company to place her under the English flag, and run her from Victoria to Fort Yale, some 90 or 100 miles above Fort Langley. She is a fine boat, of great power, and admirably adapted for the purpose. She will make a clean profit of $30,000 a month easily, besides paying a heavy tax to the Hudson's Bay Company.

There is little else to write about but Frazer River and the new gold discoveries, it being the all-absorbing topic here.

Among the old Californians leaving by the *Golden Age* to day, I notice the name of Frederick Billings, Esq., of the well known law firm of Halleck, Peachy & Billings, who have been engaged in defending and prosecuting some of the most important law cases ever brought before any Courts of the United States—they have probably had more large cases than any lawyers in California; B. F. Holliday, Esq., well known all over the Western world as a heavy Government contractor at Fort Leavenworth and everywhere else from St. Louis to Oregon; Mr. Robinson, of Sacramento, the builder of the first mile of railroad ever built in California, now extended from Sacramento to the town of Folsom; 22 miles of as good road as ever car ran over; and a large deputation of old Californians besides, who go East to pass the Summer, and then return to this best place after all.

I was shown yesterday, a cane made from a stancheon taken from the old ship *Cadmus*, the vessel that brought Lafayette to the United States in 1828. She had been lying in the harbor for the last three or four years as a coal hulk, and becoming too leaky for that service, was sold for fire-wood, and fell into the hands of the Chinamen, who buy up all the old hulls for the wood and copper, in which line the Johns drive quite a profitable trade.

There has been quite a number of fires during the last two weeks, and the b'hoys have had some little excitement and exercise running wid der machines. The last fire was a good four hours' job for them, and as usual, they ran foolish risks, and got singed a little. I smelt woolen myself.

We are having the greatest kind of a time luxuriating on strawberries and cream. Such whappers! As big as—but I won't tell, for you might say my story was a whapper!—but they are *some*. We have lots of raspberries, also a sprinkling of cherries. Strawberries sell at 50 cents per pound One man sent to market from Oakland to San Francisco, *over three tons*. The crops generally are fine, there's going to be plenty to eat, and as Jim Dows is going to start his "rye juice" factory, there will be plenty to drink.

The water-works are progressing rapidly, and we shall soon have the "Croton" in every house. The main reservoir is at an elevation that will carry water over the tops of buildings in any and every part of the city.

The Chinamen are importing silkworm eggs in large quantities, and are going into the silkworm business extensively. We chaps that go fishing are making great calculations in having plenty of bait.

George Christy and suite have arrived, and will open at Maguire's next week. We would like to see George and Billy Birch together; one at the shirt-collar, and the other at the "Bones" end of the row of minstrels, it strikes me there would be some fun. They are very similar in their particular line, both good, and neither better than the other.

As you won't hear from me for a few months you may conclude that I am absent, which will be a safe and correct conclusion; but, in order that the Times may not be without a correspondent from these precincts, I have, with much persuasion, extracted a promise from a mutual and well-known knight of the quill, to operate in my absence, and drop you a letter each steamer. The Times will be a gainer, and the readers pleased with the change, for they will get more information and general news in one letter than I give them in six. So stand by for the "handsome Kurnel," as he is called; he's "punks" at that business.

PODGERS.

P. S.—12 *o'clock*.—The *Panama* has just arrived, and brings great news from Frazer River. I inclose an extra from the *Alta* office, from which you will get all the news.

A British Pacific Railroad.

From the Springfield Republican.

While the people and the Congress of the United States are talking about a railroad to the Pacific, quarreling over its location, and devising new schemes of plunder in connection with it, England and Canada are actively engaged in the undertaking, and, with the advantage of having a shorter route, and a portion of their line completed. The idea is entirely new to us; but, if our readers will take a railroad map, and see what a commencement of this work the Grand Trunk Railroad forms, its practicability will be evident at once. The Grand Trunk road has one terminus at Portland, the deepest port, we presume, on the Atlantic seaboard The other Eastern terminus is at Quebec, Montreal being, in fact, the principal point of shipping and trade. The road thus runs West *eight hundred and fifty miles*, passing through Toronto to the town of Stratford. From this point it is proposed to push it to Vancouver on the Pacific shore, a distance of three thousand miles more. The Portland branch is built with British money. Thus, the English are 850 miles on their way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and are taking steps for the further progress of the work. We, in the meantime, are doing nothing towards getting into our hands the immense carrying trade between Asiatic and European ports.

The *Journal del Empire*, of Paris, gives the details of the movement in its present aspect. Its seems that a great expedition is about to start from London, to be commanded by Colonel Elliott of the Royal Engineers, and composed of a company of sixty engineers and a troop of forty men, under command of Captain Haig. At Vancouver these will be joined by one hundred men who are to act as pioneers, selected from the most experienced and hardy servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. Then the expedition will make its surveys for the completion of the road.

At Sarnia, situated at the foot of Lake Huron, and the opposite end of the River St. Clair from Detroit, the Grand Trunk Road is intended to take up for the benefit of Canada a trade which in 1855 amounted to sixty millions sterling.—a trade which formerly went by Buffalo, and the withdrawal of which has caused the ruin of the Ontario and St. Lawrence lines of steamers already. In short, it is intended that the products of a large sweep of our western country, the undeveloped resources of the vast regions of British North America, and the European trade with Asia, shall pass over this road, with important Atlantic termini both on British and American soil. The plan seems to be very comprehensive and complete, and to possess topical advantages and relations that will make Canada a powerful competitor with America in the race of empire. It will make of Canada a new realm. The enthusiastic French writer to whom we have alluded, thinks that Sarnia will soon take the place of Buffalo, and Montreal that of New-York, "blotting out, commercially, both these places from the high position they now occupy as trading cities." This will not be, though doubtless both may be interfered with in their growth, and take new relations, one to the trade of the country—the other to that of the world. Now, does it not appear important to do something for our own Pacific project? Here is an exigency. The world wants and needs this road; the British capitalists and the British Government have the land on which to build it, and a short and practicable route, with 850 miles of it completed. Can any one doubt that this immense enterprise will be pushed forward when the stake played for is so great, and the facilities of the game are so apparent?

KANSAS.

Trial of Gen. Lane for the Murder of Jenkins—Evidence for the Defence.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Lawrence, Friday Morning, June 18, 1858

The counsel on the part of the prosecution stated that they would now rest the case, on condition that H. W. Jenkins can be recalled whenever the diagram is completed, for the purpose of proving by him that the places and points thereon designated are correctly located. The request was granted them by the Court, with the understanding that the witness, when called, shall be subject to the same legal objections as could be made if he were produced now.

The evidence for the defence was then opened:

Edward Munroe, sworn—I know Mr. Green, who has been in the employ of Mr. Jenkins; I saw him shortly after Jenkins was shot, over to the house of Jenkins; Green then stated that they were all arrived at the time Jenkins was shot; that they went over around, and commenced cutting down the gate, and Lane came out and forbid their cutting it down, and told them if they came another step he would kill them; that Jenkins raised his axe, and turned round to the boys and told them to rush on to the d——d villain and kill him; that he (Henry) snapped his revolver twice, and the third time it went off—Lane's gun going off about the same time; that if his pistol had gone off the first time, Lane would not have shot Jenkins; I think Mr. Jenkins had the axe in his hand at the time he was shot; these statements were not made to me, but to a crowd.

Cross-examined.—I am an intimate friend of Gen. Lane; have talked with him but once about the transaction since it occurred; think there were but fifteen or twenty present who heard what I have stated from Green; I understood Green to say that Jenkins had the axe raised above his head at the time he was shot; I supposed it was to strike Lane; he said they were armed with Colt's revolvers and Sharpe's rifles; there was considerable excitement at the time in the crowd and against Lane; some were for hanging him; I heard Lane state the affair on the day it occurred, and again about one week afterwards.

T. J. Simmons, sworn—I know Mr. Green, the hired man of Mr. Jenkins; on the day of Mr. Jenkins' death, about one hour after the occurrence, Green came to my house for a bucket; I gave him one; at the same time asked him if Jenkins was dead; he said he was not; he went and got some water near my house, and was on his way back to Jenkins' house, when I joined him; I asked him who shot Gen. Lane; he said there were three shots fired at him, and he believed his took effect, and he said he could not be brought to shoot a man, for any other person in the world but Mr. Jenkins, adding if his pistol had gone off, Lane would not have killed Jenkins; he said they snapped their pistols, but they did not go off.

Cross-examined—I have a distinct knowledge of what was said; I was not at all excited, but went over for the purpose of learning; I asked him whose shot took effect; he said it was his, but did not say who fired the others; I have talked over the matter with General Lane some since the occurrence; Green said three shots were fired at Lane by his party; I am equally positive that Green said Jenkins was not dead, but I knew otherwise at the time; I had been there to the spot before and saw Jenkins; I was about the fourth person who arrived after he was removed to his house; this was before I had the conversation with Green; this was why I knew he was dead; I made no remark to Green when he said Jenkins was not dead.

Scroggs Stewart, sworn—I don't know that I ever saw Henry W. Jenkins until the day of the death of his uncle; he said on that occasion that his uncle, Mr. Green, and Mr. Dufer went over to Gen. Lane's, with himself, for water; said he carried an axe and Mr. Jenkins a rifle; when they came to the gate, he (Henry) commenced chopping it down, but his uncle, thinking he was not fast enough, took the axe and cut the gate down, and marched in with his axe in his hand; that is the substance of his narrative; he said all were armed but himself; he had an axe; did not understand how Dufer was armed.

Cross-examined—I am positive he said they were all armed, and that his uncle had the axe in his hand; this conversation was in presence of several gentlemen back of Mr. Jenkins' house; I cannot remember the names of but one, but think as many as five or six were present.

G. H. Emery, sworn—I know Henry W. Jenkins; a day or two after the death of his uncle I had a conversation with him about the affair; I asked him if he knew who fired the rifle; he said he did not; he said at the time it was fired he was holding his uncle's head, and the blood was gushing out—that his back was towards the one who fired at the time.

Adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

A. J. McClough, sworn—I know H. W. Jenkins by sight; I heard him reply to questions put to him on day of the affray, near Lane's house; some one asked him if his uncle was armed; he said that he (Gains Jenkins) loaded a pistol and put it in his pocket before he started; some one asked him if his uncle had the axe when he was shot; said he had; do not recollect of his saying all were armed.

Cross-examined—This was about three fourths of an hour after the affray; I do not know whether young Jenkins went over with the corpse to his uncle's house; I remember only one man in the crowd that heard these statements; I only remember Mr. Simmons; the body of Jenkins was gone when I arrived there; I asked no questions; I have talked with Lane directly about the affair, and have been at his house and heard him make statements about it; I cannot specify the number of times I have heard Lane make statements about the affair, but several times; I was an intimate friend of Lane; think the expression of Mr. Jenkins' face indicated passion; there was a scowl.

A. Y. Tatton, sworn—I know a man by sight called Green, who worked for Jenkins; on the day of the affray I heard a portion of the statements he made; he said he had been down to Lane's with Jenkins when he was shot; said there were four of them; said he did not know whether he had shot Lane or not—but he fired twice at him and snapped a cap; that he did not know whether he hit him or not; if he had not, he intended to; he hoped he had killed him; if he had not, he would do it; he would make it a dear job for him shooting Jenkins; I left then and went down to Lane's; he stated that when Lane fired he was walking backwards; I saw the body of Mr. Jenkins about half an hour after he was killed; saw an expression that appeared to be of a wild, ferocious countenance.

Cross-examined—I have heard Lane make statements several times since the murder in reference to it; don't remember who was present when I heard Green make these statements, probably twenty or upwards were there; they were addressed to the crowd; saw Mr. McClough and Mr. Munroe, but don't remember the rest; these two are not particular acquaintances of mine.

Direct resumed—Green was making these statements when I went up and when I left, and I neither went there nor left with Mr. Munroe or Mr. McClough.

James F. Walker, sworn—I know both Gen. Lane and Gains Jenkins. deceased; have heard Mr. Jenkins threaten Lane; during the progress of the land trial, at Lecompton, some four weeks ago, I heard, in front of Collamore's store, in Lawrence, Jenkins state, that if Lane got the claim at the trial, he should never occupy it; this was while he was conversing about the right to the claim; he also said that as soon as the trial was over he should put Lane out of the house; have heard him say at other times that he ought to kill Lane; I occupied what is called the Chapman house, last Winter; there was not an abundance of water for all that came there to the well; a large number came there, and at four different times I stopped the neighbors from getting it; I stopped Mr. Jenkins with the rest, or his family; don't remember that Mr. Jenkins ever came himself, but his hands used to get the water; I never heard him say he would kill Lane; I rented the house of Gen. Lane, and he kept his furniture and books there, and boarded there when in town; there was a picket fence around the house and well, and the fence on the back side was the line fence between this inclosure and Jenkins' field.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Did you not, in the office of Safford & Wood, say that you rented this house of S. N. Wood, and that General Lane claimed it,—the title being in dispute, you got the rent all Winter for nothing?

A.—No, Sir; I said S N Wood had asked me several times for rent, but that I should pay rent to the man I rented of—that was Lane—and I did pay to Lane; I got the key to the house of the man that moved out when I moved in; the man who succeeded me in renting was Mr. Nichols, who also hired the house of Lane. I heard them talking of the price, and understood Nichols was to pay twelve dollars per month; he moved in when I moved out, and remained until he moved away for the family of General Lane; Lane was there when Nichols put his things in the house; Nichols left the house but a few weeks ago.

Direct resumed—I communicated the threats Mr. Jenkins made to Lane the next day after they were uttered.

R. B. Nichols, sworn—I have occupied the house known as the Chapman House, and now occupied by General Lane; went in the 24th of July and left the 24th of May last; General Lane gave me possession, and I paid rent to him; Lane boarded with me when he was in town; he had a large quantity of books, his bed and other furniture in the house when I went there; before I left, Lane's family came into the house; have heard Gains Jenkins threaten Lane; on the 25th of March last Jenkins came riding up on the back side of the lot and said: "Nichols, if you prove true to me, you will lose nothing by it;" he then said: "If I catch Jim Lane on this claim, I will take him by the cuff of the neck and put him off;" about one week before I left he said again: "I want you to get Lane out before you leave;" I told him I could not do it, and had no right to do it; Jenkins appeared quite angry, and said: "If you go off and leave him there, I will have him off from that claim dead or alive;" I communicated these threats to General Lane, but did not tell him of the last ones until since the murder of Jenkins. Adjourned to 8 A. M. to-morrow.

Governor Denver and party arrived last night from the south. He reports a very distracted state of society, but hopes he has aided in the establishment of peace by causing all Pro-Slavery County Officers to resign, and he has appointed good Free-State men in their stead. He found Montgomery to be a man and not a fiend. The whole people nearly in those counties sustain him.

RANDOLPH.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Majority and Minority Reports on Swill-Milk.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Tiemann in the Chair.

A resolution was offered by Councilman Brady, to the effect that, as the keeping of swine in the City in large numbers is a nuisance, the City Inspector be authorized to remove all swine congregated in larger numbers than four on a single lot of ground. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the propriety of the appointment of an Inspector of Meats, with Assistants, reported a resolution favoring the appointment of six Inspectors, at a salary of $2 50 per day, by the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with an opinion of the Corporation Counsel attached to the report. After a long debate the whole subject was laid on the table.

The following reports from the Swill-Milk Committee were then presented:

THE MAJORITY REPORT ON SWILL-MILK.

The majority of the Special Committee of the Board of Health, to whom was referrred the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be appointed a Select Committee of five members of this Board, for the purpose of investigating, so far as may be practicable to do so, the character and condition of the sources from which cows' milk is derived for the purpose of sale in this City, and that they report the result of their investigations to this Board, together with such ordinance or ordinances regulating the stabling of cows and the sale of milk that they may deem necessary, respectfully

REPORT

That they entered upon the duty assigned them with the full conviction that it was an important and a responsible one, and hence they have given the subject a most patient and thorough investigation, and made every possible endeavor to arrive at the facts in the case.

The principal establishments for the keeping of cows in New-York, and from which the greater portion of the swill-milk that is used in this City is derived, are the distillery stables owned by Bradish Johnson, and situated on the block of ground bounded by Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and those owned by Mr. Moore, located between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Your Committee commenced the prosecution of their labors by making a minute personal examination of those premises, and of the cows contained in them, for the purpose of ascertaining the manner in which the stables were constructed, the mode and extent of their ventilation and their sanitary condition generally; and also, the healthy or unhealthy state of the animals.

On the occasion of this visit they procured specimens of milk, which they saw milked from various cows in the stables, and also a specimen of the swill or distillery slops which constitutes the principal article of the nourishment of the animals. These were delivered personally by members of the Committee to Drs. James R. Chilton and R. Ogden Doremus, two eminent chemists in this City, with whom arrangements were effected to make a thorough and complete analysis of specimens of milk and swill.

On subsequent occasions one of the Committee (Mr. Tucker) presented several of the specimens of milk from those stables, and so as to avoid any mistake in the matter, he saw it milked from the cows, and delivered it to the chemists in person. In order to contrast the swill-milk with that derived from a cow fed on dry feed, your Committee procured some milk which was taken from a cow kept by James Suydam, Esq., on his premises at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth street in this City, for his own private use, which milk was given to the chemists by a responsible party.

Your Committee then held six public meetings, in order to afford an ample opportunity for parties interested on either side of the question to be heard, and to collect all the evidence and information which they could obtain in relation to the matter.

With respect to the representations made by Frank Leslie in his *Illustrated Newspaper*, regarding the unhealthy condition of the swill-stables and the cows kept in them, and the poisonous properties of the milk derived from such sources—and which statements were sustained by the press and believed by the public generally—your Committee are convinced that any opinion which we might give would prove altogether unsatisfactory to the Board of Health and the public. Hence they deem it unnecessary to enter into a lengthy exposition of their investigations, but conclude to submit in detail a *verbatim* short-hand report of all the testimony elicited before them, together with several analyses of the milk and the swill made by the chemists, (all of which are hereto appended,) so that every person may judge for themselves, and the Board be enabled to take such action in the matter as it may deem most advisable.

Your Committee would state, however, that in their examination of the stables, a marked inefficiency of ventilation was observed, especially in those stables constructed of wood. The brick buildings, being of more modern construction, contained many improvements in this respect over the old wooden stables. In every instance they found that the stalls allotted to each cow were much too small, being only about three feet in width, which certainly is not a sufficient space to give ample room to the animals.

The stables, when the Committee visited them, were in as cleanly condition as it was possible for such places to be in. With very few exceptions the cows were found to be in good condition and a healthy state. A few sores were observed upon the joints of their legs, caused, we believe, by their lying down upon the wet planks, but no *ulcers* were found upon their bodies. Sores or wounds were observed upon the tails of several of them, just above the bush of the tail. Your Committee were informed that these sores were produced by the process of inoculation, which is practiced extensively in order to prevent the contraction of a disease that is said to prevail epidemically among the cows in this City and in the surrounding country.

This inoculation consists of the insertion in the tails of the living animals, as the virus, matter from the lungs of a cow which has died of the disease. The cows are inoculated when first brought into the stables, and it generally requires two or three weeks for the sore to heal, and sometimes it is thought better to cut off the tail. This is one of the reasons why short-tailed cows were found in the stables.

Notwithstanding the general good condition of the cows in those stables taken in a mass, your Committee are satisfied that by permitting a sufficient number of ventilators in the ceilings and roofs of the buildings, and arranging the stalls so that each animal would have a space of at least five feet in the clear, it would add most materially to the cleanliness of the stables, the purity of the air in them, and consequently to the comfort, health and improved general condition of the cows.

As to the deleterious and poisonous qualities of swill-milk, from the use of which it has been repeatedly asserted that from eight to ten thousand children in this City sicken or die annually, your Committee would state that all the testimony which they have been able to obtain upon that point, fails to demonstrate a single instance where a child or an adult has sickened or died from the effects produced by drinking milk, where the milk was traced directly to the swill stables, by the witnesses testifying to the fact; and the chemical analysis establishes the fact that there are no deleterious or poisonous substances, either in the milk secreted by these swill-fed cows or in the swill upon which they are fed.

Your Committee received the formal complaint of the City Inspector, against these cow stables, when the investigations were nearly completed. They do not deem it necessary for them to recommend any action in relation to the subject referred to them, except the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the proprietors of the cow-stables situated between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be and they are hereby directed to have said stables so altered as to give as perfect a system of ventilation through the ceiling and roofs, and otherwise, as may be appointed by the City Inspector. Also, that the proprietors of said stables be and they are hereby directed to have the stables in them so arranged as to give each cow a space of not less than five feet in the clear, the same to be done forthwith under the direction and to the satisfaction of the City Inspector.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby instructed to cause the above resolution to be carried into effect in relation to the above mentioned stables, and all other similar cow-stables in the City and County of New-York.

(Signed) MICHAEL TUOMEY, WM. TUCKER, E. HARRISON REED, } Special Committee of Board of Health.

The following is the result of the chemical and microscopic analysis:

New-York, June 22, 1858.

To Aldermen Tuomey, Tucker, Reed and others, Committee:

Gentlemen: Having been appointed by you to analyze various samples of milk and "distillery swill," we beg leave respectfully to report the following as the results of our chemical and microscopical investigations:

Sample No. I—Received from the Committee May 29, (represented as being the "*strippings*" of a cow,) was small in quantity, and represented the appearance of ordinary cream.

It gave slightly *Alkaline* reactions—the *specific gravity* at the temperature of 60° Fahr., was 10.26, and it contained in the hundred parts:

Water	65.39	Sugar	1.98
Butter	22.37	Saline ingredients	1.19
Casein	9.16	Total	100.00

No. II—Received from the Committee, May 27 and 29, was slightly acid—the specific gravity was 10.34. It yielded:

Water	85.92	Sugar	3.16
Butter	3.84	Saline matters	.74
Casein	6.34	Total	100.00

No. III—Received May 27 and May 29, was slightly *alkaline*. Specific gravity 10.29, and contained of:

Water	85.47	Sugar	2.12
Butter	6.31	Saline matter	.63
Casein	5.47		
Total			100.00

No. IV—Received May 27 and May 29, was slightly *acid*. Specific gravity 10.32:

Water	83.80	Sugar	4.43
Butter	4.44	Saline matter	.94
Casein	6.39		
Total			100.00

No. V.—Received May 27 and 29. Was slightly *alkaline*. Specific gravity, 10.31:

Water	87.05	Sugar	1.80
Butter	2.21	Saline matter	.72
Casein	8.21	Total	100.00

At the suggestion of your Committee we obtained specimens of milk from the cow-stables corner of Sixteenth street and Tenth-avenue, June 2. The following is the average of two analyses. They were slightly *alkaline*. Average specific gravity, 10.23, and yielded of

Water	85.86	Sugar	1.79
Butter	4.42	Saline matter	.85
Casein	7.08	Total	100.00

Four analyses were made of the samples of milk received from the Committee, June 4 and 6, (stated to have been obtained from five cows,) of which we give the average results:

They were slightly alkaline—had an average specific gravity 10.32, and contained:

Water	88.54	Sugar	2.54
Butter	2.96	Saline matter	0.66
Casein	5.30	Total	100.00

Two analyses were made of the milk furnished by the Committee, June 1 and 11, from a cow belonging to Mr. James Suydam (kept corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth street. The following is the average:

They were slightly alkaline—specific gravity 10.35 and contained:

Water	85.26	Sugar	3.97
Butter	4 40	Saline matter	0.66
Casein	5.71	Total	100.00

Two analyses were made of the salts obtained by incinerating a large quantity of milk from Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of May 27, and from the five cows of June 4, for the purpose of determining the proportion of the different saline ingredients.

100 parts of the saline matter contained in the milk marked Nos. 2, 3 and 4, consisted of

Phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia	56 87
Phosphate of peroxide of iron	1 00
Chloride of potassium	29.80
Chloride of Sodium	4.73
Soda	7 60
Total	100.00

100 parts of the salts from the milk of the five cows contained

Phosphate of lime	49.9
Phosphate of magnesia	9.1
Chloride of potassium	28 2
Phosphate of Peroxide of iron	1 2
Chloride of Sodium	4.3
Soda	7 3
Total	100.00

The "Distillery swill," which we obtained fresh from the large reservoirs at the cow-stables, corner of Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, yielded an analysis:

Water	93.600
Oily matter	.600
Sugar	.361
Acetic Acid	.348
Starch and Dextrine	.431
Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Magnesia, Phosphate of Iron,	.155
Chlorides of Potassium and Sodium, Sulonates of Potassa and Soda,	.016
Gluten and other nitrogenized substance, Woody fibre, from the hulls of the grains,	4.489

Total amount of Nitrogen obthined from 100 parts of the swill, 0 1181 ... 100.000

The samples of milk were each separately examined and tested with chemical reagents, under the microscope—they were found to exhibit the usual appearances and reactions of milk under such circumstances. Neither pus, blood, or abnormal substance were discovered.

In order that the results of these examinations may be more readily compared, we have arranged them in a tabular form—and in accordance with the wishes of your Committee, have appended a few analyses of milk, by acknowledged European authorities.

"STRIPPINGS" EQUAL TO CREAM.

	No. 1. (May 29.) Slightly Alkaline.	No. 2. (May 27 and 29.) Slightly Acid.
Specific Gravity	1026.	1034.
Water	65.39	85.92
Solid Constituents	34.61	14.08
Butter	22.37	3.84
Casein	9.16	6.34
Sugar	1.98	3.16
Salts	1.10	.74

	No. 3. (May 27 and 29.) Slightly Alkaline.	No. 4. (May 27 and 29.) Slightly Acid.
Specific Gravity	1029.	1032.
Water	85.47	83.80
Solid Constituents	14.53	16 20
Butter	6.31	4.44
Casein	5.47	6.39
Sugar	2.12	4 43
Salts	.63	.94

	No. 5. (May 27 and 29.) Slightly Alkaline.	Average of two Analyses of Milk from Johnson's Stables, obtained June 2. Sli'tly alkaline.
Specific Gravity	1031.	1023.
Water	87.05	85.86
Solid Constituents	12.95	14.14
Butter	2.91	4.42
Casein	8.21	7.08
Sugar	1.80	1.79
Salts	.72	.85

	Averages of Four Analyses of Milk from five Cows, taken at two differ't times, June 4 and 6. Slightly Alkaline.	Average of Two Analyses of Milk from Cow of Mr. J. Suydam, June 1 and 11. Sli'tly Alkaline.
Specific Gravity	1032.	1035.
Water	88 54	85.26
Solid Constituents	11 46	14.74
Butter	2.96	4.40
Casein	5 30	5.71
Sugar	2.54	3.97
Salts	.66	.66

ANALYSES OF MILK BY EUROPEAN CHEMISTS.

	Haidlen.	Simon.	Simon.	Herberger.
Water	87.30	86.10	85.70	85.30
Solid constituents	12 70	13.90	14.30	14.70
Butter	3.00	3.80	4.00	3.89
Casein, (with insoluble Salts)	5.10	6.80	7.20	6.98
Sugar, (with soluble Salts)	4.60	2.90	2 80	3.13
Salts		61	62	70

	Herberger.	Boussingault & LeBel.	Chevallier Henri.	Lecanu.
Water	86.20	87.40	87 02	86.80
Solid constituents	13 80	12 60	12.98	13.20
Butter	3.75	3.90	3.13	3.60
Casein, (with insoluble Salts)	6.70	3.40	4.48	5.60
Sugar, (with soluble Salts)	2.63	5 30	4.77	40
Salts	72	22	60	

Per centage of Salts in the Ash.	From the 5 Cows, June 4, 1858.	From Nos. 2,3,4, May 27, 1858.	Analysis of Salts in Milk by a European Chemist. Haidlen's Analysis.	
Phosphate of lime	49.9	56.87	47.1	50.7
Phosphate of magnesia	9.1		8 6	9.5
Phosphate peroxide of iron	1.2	1.00	1.4	1.0
Chloride of potassium	28.2	29.80	29.4	27.1
Chloride of sodium	4.3	4.73	4.9	5.0
Soda	7.3	7.60	8.6	6.7

In concluding our report, it affords us pleasure to express our indebtedness to Dr. Adam Zenker for his valuable assistance. We have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servants,

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,

Professor Chemistry, New-York Med. Col.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

As a member of the Committee of Investigation of the manner in which cows are stabled and fed at some of the distilleries of grain in this City, for the furnishing of milk for the purpose of sale, I, in company with my colleagues of the Committee, visited the stables of Mr. Bradish Johnson in Sixteenth street, near Tenth-avenue, and of Mr. Moore in Thirty-ninth street, near Eleventh-avenue, and from my observations at these places, added to the results of the subsequent investigations held by the Committee, I ask leave to submit the following

REPORT:

THE STABLES.

The stalls of the stables are constructed in a manner to effect the greatest practical economy of room, consistent with the requirements only of space to feed and milk the cows, and to clean the floor, and they are rented to numerous individuals, and furnished with a supply of "swill," or slops, which is delivered them in troughs at a fixed price per cow per diem.

From measurements furnished me by the City Inspector, I have ascertained that the entire area of one of the principal stables, divided by the number of stalls, will give an area to each stall, inclusive of all passage-ways, of but thirty feet—say ten feet in length by three feet in width.

FEED.

The essential portion of the feed of the cow is the *residuum* of grain, mixed with water, after its consistents essential to alcoholic distillation have been extracted, and which, while hot, is freely furnished them. The various owners of the cows, however, are in the practice of giving hay in addition to the "swill," supplied from the distilleries in such quantities, and as often as their view of their interest in doing so, or their ability, may prompt them.

Although it is in evidence before the Committee that milk drawn from cows while suffering under disease, was a practice, collected in common with that from the other cows, and although it was in a like manner shown that the secretions even from the kidneys of cows was not rejected when accidentally or negligently allowed to be received in the common receptacle for milk, yet I do not suppose such practices as these to have been commonly observed, but I submit to the Board, if when the cupidity of the owners of the cows, and the responsibility of the men who officiate as milkers is considered, if there is not just cause for alarm at the possibility, if not the probability, of such practices being very generally permitted to be observed.

DISPOSITION OF DYING COWS AND OF CARCASES OF COWS.

The records of the City Inspector's Office, and of some of our Courts, independent of testimony adduced before the Committee, prove, that not only cows when in a condition from the effects of disease to preclude their recovery, have been killed and dressed for sale as meat for food, but that even the carcase of cows that have died of disease have been dressed and exposed for sale for a like purpose.

DURATION OF CONDITION.

The time in which the cows will continue to furnish milk under this condition of treatment varies from a very few months to the extreme limit of two years.

DISEASES.

Since 1845, cows subjected to the stabling and feeding under consideration have been more or less subjected to communicable disease, to mitigate the effect of which *pus* taken from the liver of a cow that has died of the disease is introduced as a *virus* into the system of a cow under treatment by inoculation.

PRACTICES OF THE STABLES.

The sole purpose for which cows are stalled and fed in these stables being that of obtaining milk from them, it is indispensable that they should be milked even when laboring under any disease, otherwise their secretion of milk would soon be arrested, and it is conceded on the part of all interested in the stalling of cows in the manner referred to, that they are milked so long as it is practicable to obtain one drop from them in order to preserve to them the function of secretion of milk in the future.

CHARACTER AND EFFECTS OF THE MILK.

As the majority of the Committee have submitted the analysis of milk taken from cows in the stables examined, and from a cow fed on dry feed, it is unnecessary for me to report their results, but as an element of additional information, I give the following result of an analysis made by Dr. Reid in 1852:

MILK FROM ORANGE COUNTY.

Water	800	Phosphate of Lime	3.35
Butter	35	Phos. of Magnesia	.76
Cassen	45	Phosphate of Iron	2.00

MILK FROM SWILL-FED COWS.

Water	383	Phosphate of Lime	3.35
Butter	13	Phos. of Magnesia	1.59
Cassen	54	Phosphate of Iron	2.57

From which it appears that the components of these two milks differ very materially in the essential elements of nutrition, the country milk containing 2.7 times more butter, and the swill-milk 1.2 times a greater cheese-producing quality.

DISPOSITION OF THE MANURE, &c.

Although it is desired to preserve the cleaning of the stable floors for disposition as manure, yet the semi-fluid condition of it renders it impracticable to be disposed of in this manner in other than a very limited proportion of the mass, the consequence is that a large quantity of fecal matter in combination with the husks of grain is discharged into the harbor of this City to add to its destruction, which is already in rapid progress from various deposits from numerous sources.

TESTIMONY AND DECLARATIONS OF WITNESSES.

From the depositions of the numerous parties that appeared before the Committee, it appears that the practices of the parties who have charge of the cows while in the stables and those who milk them are not only very uncleanly, but they are very frequently of a character too disgusting to be here referred to, while on the other side it was declared by many that the milk from swill-fed cows was fully equal, if not superior, to all other kinds; that the beef of the cows was superior to grass-fed cows, &c., &c.

It appeared also that within the time of the publication of a weekly paper of the alleged offensive practices at the distillery cow-stables of this City and Brooklyn, and the time of the visit of your Committee, that the number of cows in the stalls was very precipitately reduced nearly one-half, and the undersigned was unable to obtain from the proprietors of the stables any satisfactory reason for the sudden removal of several hundred of cows.

Reviewing thus the elements submitted, the undersigned is led to the following conclusions:

First—That the restricted manner in which the cows are stalled and the stimulating character of their principal food added to the unvaried confinement in a warm and humid atmosphere cannot fail to produce a condition of their system adverse to the accretion of milk of a character suitable to be given either to children or adults.

Second—That distillery-fed cows are subjected to a peculiar communicable and eruptive disease, and that during the existence of it their milk is liable to be collected in common with that from the other cows, and dispensed to the public.

Third—That the herding together of great numbers of cows, and the feeding of them in a manner highly stimulating to their secretory organs, coupled with the want of cleanliness and responsible attendants, is calculated to induce results and practices not only opposed to the requirements of health, but so repugnant to propriety as to preclude the further consumption of milk, were the abominable risks to which it is exposed fully known to the public.

Fourth—That the disease peculiar to stalled and swill-fed cows add so greatly to the costs of maintaining them, that the opportunity of obtaining some remuneration for their loss by the sale of their carcases is too tempting to the cupidity of many to be resisted, and, consequently, the opportunities and incentives to dispose of diseased meat to our citizens, is greatly increased by the existence of distillery cow stables.

Fifth—That the existence of distillery cow stables involves an additional element of discharge into our harbor, calculated to add very essentially to the reduction of its depth of water.

In view, then, of the existence of these numerous evils, consequent upon the herding together and feeding of cows in the manner under consideration, I submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby required to submit to this Board, as early as practicable for him to do so, an ordinance or ordinances calculated, in their observance, to prevent the stabling, south of One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, of more than two cows upon the premises of any one person or of any number of persons, where there may be a joint ownership of the premises.

(Signed,) CHAS. H. HASWELL.

New-York, June 28, 1858.

The Clerk had not read much of the above, when a motion was carried to postpone the reading, lay the reports on the table, and have five thousand copies printed in document form.

The bill of Professors Chilton and Doremus (amounting to $500) for making the analyses, was passed, and then the Board adjourned to the second Wednesday in July.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Monday, June 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	73	37	—
Flour, bbls	18 905	—	1,007
Wheat, bushels	38,218	—	—
Corn, bushels	19,600	—	5,500
Rye, bushels	562	—	—
Oats, bushels	1,219	—	3,200
Provisions, pkgs	481	—	172
Wheat, bbls	288	—	—
Oil Cake, pkgs	2,727	—	—

COTTON—Has been very lightly dealt in to-day, though prices declined ⅛c. ℔ ℔. Only 450 bales were reported sold, including Middling at 12⅛c. for Upland, and 12½c. for New-Orleans.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, June 19.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,639,185
Total	1,647,004
Exported to date	1,516,532
Stock on hand not cleared June 19, 1858, bales	130,472

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no important change. The supply is moderate. Desirable lots, especially of State, are least freely offered. The demand is fair, mainly for home use. Prices are sustained. Sales 12,000 bbls., chiefly within our range:

Common to good Superfine State, ℔ bbl.	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 70@ 7 00

Canadian is in moderate request at previous quotations; sales 600 bbls., in lots, at from $4 15@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand at former prices. Sales 1,150 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. Desirable lots are scarce, and are held with much firmness. The inquiry is not brisk. Sales 13,000 bushels, including Red (Winter) Western, at $1 01; prime fair to very good White Southern, at $1 25@$1 30 and Red Southern at $1 10 ℔ bushel; Milwaukee Club, inferior to strictly prime, is quoted at from 88c.@96c. ℔ bushel. A sale was made at 94c. ℔ bushel, but it was afterwards canceled. Some Chicago Spring reported sold, but we could not trace it. Corn is improving, with a light supply and good demand. Sales 35,000 bushels, at 70½c.@78c. for very inferior to very choice Mixed Western; 77c. for White Southern; and 79c.@82c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. About 2,000 bushels Rye were procured at 70c.@72c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet. Oats are less inquired for, and, with more offering, they are less buoyant in price; Western, 45c @46c.; State, 44½c.@45c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, at 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig brought $23 75@$24 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. Sales have been made of 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c., chiefly at 42½c.@43c., cash, ℔ gallon; and 3,500 bbls. common Resin, to arrive, at $1 52½@$1 55, ℔ 310 ℔s. Pitch is quiet, at former prices.

OILS—With the exception of 5,000 gallons Linseed, chiefly at 65c., and some Lard Oil at 85c., cash, ℔ gallon, we have heard of no transactions worth mentioning.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is somewhat firmer. Sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½@$16 25, chiefly at $16 25 for Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Clear; and $13 25@$13 40 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut-meats are moderately inquired for, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Lard is less plenty and is in demand; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c., chiefly at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in request at uniform rates; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $10 50 for Railroad, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales were confined to small lots at $3@$3 62½, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, during the week ending June 25, there were *received* 2,420 tcs. clean and 1,650 bushels of rough; *sold* nearly all the receipts of clean, a from $2 50@$3 37½, chiefly at $2 87½@$3 12½ for fair to good, ℔ 100 ℔s.; *exported* 1,511 tcs., including 1,033 tcs. for New-York. *Freights*—To New-York, Rice 62c.@75c., ℔ tc., by sailing vessel; and 87½c.@$1, ℔ tc., by steamer.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in at slightly improved prices. The demand has been partly from the trade and from speculators, and partly for coastwise shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,800 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 5⅝c.@7c., chiefly at 6½c.@6¾c., and 100 hhds. Melado at 4½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 230 bbls., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull to day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to a small lot of Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ ℔.; 200 bbls. Resin at 1s 9d., and 200 tons Oil Cake at 20s. The reported engagements of Bacon, by steamer, in our last, should have read 37s. 6d. For London, 350 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ℔ 280 ℔s. and Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Hamburg, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3½c. ℔ gallon. A vessel was engaged on Saturday to load at St. John's, Deals, for London, at £3 15s.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 285, 46, 50, 51, 128, 186, 190, 234.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

BILL OF LADING—UNDER-DECK STOWAGE.

Christopher R. Robert et al. vs. *José A. Mora et al.*—This is an action of affreightment by the owners of the bark *Abeona* to recover $3,024 for transporting a cargo of sugar and molasses from Cardenas to the port of New-York on board the bark, consigned by Ponce, Rodriguez & Co., of Cardenas, to the respondents, under a charter party between the said consignees and the master of said bark, and a bill of lading executed by the said master bearing date March 23, 1857. The bill of lading was in the usual form and subscribed with the reservation, weight and contents unknown.

The respondents contest the demand on the allegations that portions of the cargo were not laden under deck according to the stipulations of the charter party, and that other portions were improperly stowed and not properly dunnaged; that a large part of the cargo was lost and a large part was not delivered to the consignees in the good order and condition in which it was laden on board.

The Court found that the contract on the part of the vessel was adequately fulfilled; that the cargo was carried under deck according to agreement; that the stowage was proper and usual and the dunnage proper and safe, and that the libelants were not responsible for the alleged diminution in the cargo delivered.

Ordered accordingly, that the libelant recover freight according to the engagement of the bill of lading, and if the amount is not agreed upon, that it be referred to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the amount payable and due.

For libelants—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For respondents—Mr. D. D. Lord.

BILL OF LADING—DAMAGES TO CARGO.

Edward Pavanstedt et al. vs. *the ship Fanny McHenry.*—This was an action upon a bill of lading, by which the ship agreed at Hamburg to deliver to the libelants in New-York 300 cases containing *cassia lignea.* The bill of lading was signed by the master, with the reservation of "weight, measure and contents, unknown, and not responsible for breakage, leakage, damage and perishableness." The libelants claimed damages because 287 of the cases were delivered in bad order and broken.

Held by the Court.—That as the libelants made advances upon the bill of lading with notice of that reservation; and the goods having been delivered in the same external appearance as when it was received, and the cargo having been well and carefully stowed, there is no cause of action established against the ship.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Lovell; for claimants, Mr. Harrington.

INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury brought in an indictment against William Fuller for forging a draft upon the Post Office Department for $5,000. The particulars were given in the report of his examination before the Commissioner. The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term.

COUNTERFEITING.

Francis Stanley was then put on trial, charged with counterfeiting quarter dollars. Oscar Van Dyke was put on the stand and testified that, becoming acquainted with Stanley, he was invited by him to his house, and that Stanley then told him he was engaged in making counterfeit coin, and proposed to him to go into partnership with him, showed him the process of manufacture, and gave him some of the coin. The witness, being somewhat in liquor, passed two of the quarters, and was arrested for it, whereupon he told the officers where he got them. Stanley's house was searched, but nothing found in any way bearing upon the manufacture, unless a pail of horse manure and some plaster of paris and a toothbrush were connected with it.

The District Attorney's witnesses, by which he expected to prove that the quarters which Van Dyke passed were counterfeit, were absent from Court.

Whereupon Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the prisoner, requested the Court to instruct the Jury that they must acquit the prisoner, as there were no counterfeited coin produced, and therefore no actual counterfeiting was shown.

The Court accordingly gave that instruction, and the defendant was discharged.

The witness Vandyke was also discharged, on his own recognizance.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Jane Hawthorne vs. *Thomas Hawthorne.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Edward Ayres, by his next friend, vs. *Catharine Ayres.*—Ordered $2 per week alimony *pendente lite*, and $50 counsel fee. Motion for appointment of guardian granted.

James McBride vs. *The Farmers' Bank of Salem.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mark Risk et al. vs. *Seaman Raymor.*—Report to be amended, &c. Ten dollars, costs of this motion, to abide event.

The Island City Bank vs. *James Saxton et al.*—Motion so far granted as to require the receiver to pay the costs that have accrued.

Jacob H. Miller et al. vs. *Jesse W. Powers.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

David Rapper vs. *Jacob Lang.*—The pleadings in this case have not been submitted.

John Hecker et al. vs. *Antoine Foulley et al.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Sidney D. Roberts vs. *James G. Shepherd, et al.*—Injunction order modified, so as to expunge the words marked and erased; $10 costs to either party, to abide event.

James P. Moloney vs. *Wm. T. C. Coleman.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Abijah Mann, Jr. vs. *R. G. Hutchins.*—Order for attachment, unless defendant attend and submit to be examined at Chambers, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice of order to be given by Monday, the 28th.

Geo. W. Coster vs. *Nich. Clute.*—Motion granted upon the defendant paying the attorney of the plaintiff within three days from service of a copy of this order, the sum of $50. Upon his receipt to account for the same according to the terms of the rent; also, that the sum of $10 costs on the former order, and $5 costs for opposing the present motion and submitting to a reference.

DRY GOODS.

HEALTH! GRACE!! AND BEAUTY

Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the

NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,

(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their

NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,

FOR TRAVELING,

which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*

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"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."

For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

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Is replete with

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ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

And every other article necessary for a Gent's wardrobe.

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St. Nicholas Hotel.

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A large lot of new and very desirable styles now opened, and for sale at low prices for cash.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

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Of our own manufacture.

Made expressly for City retail trade.

Prices greatly reduced.

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600 BAREGE ROBES, at half cost of importation.

W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

C[illegible]CAN, SEERSUCKER, SINSHEW, [illegible]S, PONGEES.—Grass Cloth Cambric; do. [illegible] figured and plain Camlets; black and colored [illegible] PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, in colors and [illegible] PINEAPPLE sun, Dress and Traveling BONNETS; PINEAPPLE Ties and Stocks; Chinese and [illegible] FANS, with thousands of other curious Fancy Articles from the EAST INDIES and CHINA, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

Also, an assortment of AMERICAN INDIAN Goods.

SHADE HOLLANDS,

White, Buff, Green, and Blue,

of all widths,

by the case, piece, or yard,

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D[illegible]D GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, [illegible] table cloths, table-napkins, table diapers, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress [illegible], shirtings, ginghams, calicoes, and a [illegible] of dry goods sold cheap for cash, by [illegible]WS, No. 54 Catharine st.

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A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS.

Amounting at Cost in Paris, to over a Million Francs!

Those most Renowned Fabricants

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,

Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg) are now offered for public distribution at the commodious and elegant store,

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Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons, by private bargain, for a limited period only. These Sales being instituted by order of the

FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,

For the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the Creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, the 2d of August, the prices in most cases will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs, Dues, Brokers', Commissioners', and Assignment Fees. The allotment for this City is under deed of assignment to

MR. WILLIAM D. ESTERRE,

Who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for its more efficient display and distribution.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5 EACH DAY.

It consists in part, of

One thousand handsome deep Flounced Silk Mantillas at $8.

Eight hundred handsome deep Flounced Silk Mantillas at $10.

Fifteen hundred superb Silk Mantillas at $12.

Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherché garments ever imported into this country, at from $14 to $35 each.

ALSO—Upwards of five thousand French Lace Mantelets, with one, two, and three Flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and ranging in price from $5 to $50.

ALSO,

Magnificent Real Guipure Lace Mantillas,

Real Thread Lace Mantillas,

Real Pusher Lace Mantillas,

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Wholesale Buyers can only be waited upon previous to 10 in the morning.

TERMS—Strictly cash, on or before delivery.

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WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

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SPRING and SUMMER

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete.

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS.

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N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful and unsurpassed assortment of MANTILLAS, which they are clearing out at extremely low prices.

SILK MANTILLAS and TALMAS,

REAL LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,

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SILK and BAREGE MANTILLAS,

TRAVELING CLOAKS,

RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.

Canal st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway,

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE!

In consequence of the ALTERATIONS to be made in our store, early in July, which will require the greater portion of our stock to be removed, we have determined to offer

THE BALANCE

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OUR IMMENSE STOCK

AT A

REDUCTION OF 20 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

It comprises, in part,

ELEGANT SUMMER SHAWLS,

SILK and OTHER MANTILLAS and RAGLANS,

CHANTILLY, PUSHER and FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, TRAVELING DUSTERS and RAGLANS,

in every style and material.

Also, a large assortment of

PARIS BONNETS, HEAD-DRESSES and FLOWERS,

of the most elegant description, including a few NOVELTIES, per "PERSIA,"

Just opened.

STRAW GOODS—BLOOMERS and CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS.

DUSTERS! DUSTERS! DUSTERS!

All our splendid Paris made Dusters, in every description of material and style, will be offered this week at an immense sacrifice to close stock, this being the last week of sale.

NO. 599 BROADWAY,

Nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. B.—La Polonaise, a new and desirable article, will be offered this week at $2 each, worth $5.

EVERY LADY SHOULD GO TO THE IMPORTER'S SALE,

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Before purchasing elsewhere, to buy

RICH PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS,

This being the last week of sale, and offered extremely low to close stock.

No. 599 Broadway, nearly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

N. B.—Beautiful Silk and Lace, $8, worth $15.

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

SCARFS, POINTS, &c., &c.,

Are offered this week at extremely low prices, to close stock at the

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BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

All our beautiful Silk and Lace Mantilla

Will be offered this week at mere nominal prices close stock,

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All our splendid Paris-made Mantillas,

Comprising

All lace, silk and lace,

Lace and velvet, all silk

Circulars, Dusters, &c., &c.,

Will be offered this week at an immense sacrifice, this being the last week of sale. No. 599 Broadway,

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GREAT SALE OF MANTILLAS.

For this week only.

Before closing the whole of our rich and choice stock of Paris-made

MANTILLAS,

Will be offered at prices that cannot fail to please, at the

Importer's sale,

No. 599 Broadway,

Nearly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

N. B.—Beautiful dusters $2 each, worth $5.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

All our beautiful lace mantles,

Comprising

Guipure, Chantilly, Pusher, &c., &c.,

Will be offered this week at an immense sacrifice, this being the last week of sale.

No. 599 Broadway,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION!

3 cases FINE LAWNS, 12½ cents, worth 19 cents.

3 cases FRENCH, 15 cents, worth 25 cents.

3 cases MOUSSELINE DE CHENE, 15 cents, worth 31 cents.

Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all India Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. (l'Etat du Missouri preferé ou le Mississippi.) Salaire entre deux [illegible] ois cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

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The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

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Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,

And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.

ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a house for those desiring board in the country during the warm weather, in the pleasant and healthy village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., and will render all attention to his guests for moderate charges.

WILSON HAM.

Reference: FREELAND SQUIRES & Co., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Pleasant rooms, with board for families, can be had on reasonable terms at the Park House, Orange, N. J. The house is well located and has a fine, large garden attached, well shaded. Twelve to fifteen trains per day; 55 minutes from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. N. OSBORNE, No. 43 Broadway, or on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY RESIDING eight miles up the Hudson River, having two airy rooms, would like to meet with a party of four gentlemen of steady, quiet habits, or a small family who would appreciate the comforts of a quiet home. References exchanged. Address Box No. 11 Carmansville, Post-Office, N. Y.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 22 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3¾ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

PLEASANT BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Fine accommodations for the Summer months can be had in a private family, just out of Bridgeport, Conn. Access is frequent and easy, and the grounds and region around healthy and attractive. Refer to A. T. CLAYTON, No. 83 John-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two families can be accommodated with board in Harrison, between Rye and White Plains Depôt. Six pleasant rooms, three on each side of the hall, well calculated to accommodate two families. For further information, apply at No. 39 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE BRICK farm-house, three hours' ride from the City, directly at a depôt; plenty of milk, cream, fruits, ice, &c. A few first-class boarders can enjoy all the comforts of a country home. The proprietor can be seen at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FIVE or six persons, near the City, on the Sound or Bay, where there is plenty of good fishing, boating, &c.; farm-house preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address C. S., Appleton's Building, Room No. 11.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BOARD IN THE country, (near the City,) for four or five persons; must be near the water. Address with full particulars, Box No 3 445 Post Office, New-York.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, TAUGHT of much experience as boarders, dare, therefore, presume to offer a pleasant home to gentlemen, married or single. Unusual accommodations for a family. House is first-class, with every appointment for convenience and comfort. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS house up town, west of Broadway, would let a large furnished front room and bedroom to a family or gentlemen. Parties willing to pay monthly in advance can make a very economical arrangement. Address BOARD, Broadway Post-Office. Best of reference given

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, and very pleasant rooms, in a private family; house first-class, and very pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Persons from the South, visiting the City for the Summer, will find this a desirable home. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, also a few single parties, with handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; no other boarders; beautiful location, convenient to cars and stages. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 243 West 32d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN A first class house and airy location in the vicinity of 12th-st. and 5th-av., would accommodate two or three gentlemen with large rooms and partial board. The best of reference required. Address C. D., Box No. 117, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, in a neat, well-ordered house and neighborhood, and where the effort is to furnish a quiet, comfortable home, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., near 9th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can find a large, airy and handsomely furnished room at No. 366 Henry-st., near the Hamilton and South Ferries; also one handsomely furnished side room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No 72 State st. Convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st Ferries. Terms reasonable.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor, and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLEASANT furnished room, (with or without board,) containing the modern conveniences, located between 5th and 3d avs., and 32d and 22d sts. References exchanged. Address BOARDER, Box No. 3,557, Post office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED; also, rooms for single gentlemen (with or without board) at No. 259 Greene st., near Clinton-place. Gas, bath, &c. References given and required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished room, suitable for families and single gentlemen

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY for the Summer, who are critical in their taste, can make a selection from really fine London Dock brandies and wines of the best brands, English and Scotch ales and porter in wood and glass, cigars, condiments, &c., at fair prices, at the old stand of R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton st

H. B. KIRK, (late junior partner,) Proprietor.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

BOTTLES.—500 GROSS SODA WATER, PORTERS, ALES, LAGER BIER and BROWN STOUTS, in lots to suit purchasers, at ROSS' GLASS-WARE HOUSE, No. 129 Maiden-lane.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS for the benefit of Mr. THEODORE MOSS, announce the following array of talent:

Matilda Heron, Annie Milner, Mrs. Vernon,

Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss Polly Marshall,

Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Julia Tree, Miss Ada Clifton,

Mrs Kate Denin Ryan, Miss Annie Deland,

M'lle Christine, Mrs. H. Jordan, Miss Louisa Marshall.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

F. L. Davenport, Blake, Lester, Brougham, Walcot,

Mark Smith, J. H. Allen, A. H. Davenport,

J. M. Dawson, Samuel Ryan, T. B. Johnston,

Jos. Grosvenor, C. Walters, Floyd, H. Russell,

T. E. Morris, Levere, Tree, Jeffries, Oliver, Ringgold,

Duncan, Hodges

ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.

Signors Amodio, Brignoli, Gasparoni,

Annie Milner, Mme Krollman.

K. C. Cooper, Charles Guilmette, W. A. King.

TUESDAY, June 29.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.

ROUGH DIAMOND.

EVENING PERFORMANCE.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

DANCING.

MEDEA.

An Intermezzio by all the Italian and English Operatic artists.

W. A. King........................Pianist.

UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION.

Stage Manager.................S. D. Eyting.

Prices:

Afternoon.............50

Evening...............$1 00

Amphitheatre..........25

Time:

Afternoon.............1½

Evening...............7½

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For the FAREWELL BENEFIT of

P. BRIGNOLI.

Before his departure for Europe, will be presented on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30,

Donizetti's grand Opera, in 4 acts,

LA FAVORITA.

Signora GAZZANIGA,

Signori BRIGNOLI,

AMODIO, and

GASPARONI,

will sustain the principal rôles.

MAX MARETZEK.......Musical Director and Conductor

Seats may be secured at the Academy and at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats...........$1 50

Second circle.............50

Amphitheatre..............25

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

SOIREE D'ADIEU OF

MAD'ME GAZZANIGA

SPECTACLE EXTRAORDINAIRE.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Three acts of Auber's Opera of

MASANIELLO.

LA NARANJERA, in the market scene.

Second and Third Acts of

LA TRAVIATA.

The public have so often seen a repetition of last performances that they wait for the "third last time;" but they may rely on this as the "first" and very last appearance of Madame GAZZANIGA in Opera in America.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night but four of

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

Supported by the eminent American actor,

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

Miss CUSHMAN in her

Original and startling character of

MEG MERRILIES.

Mr. Davenport..........as..........Dandie Dinmont

Mr. John Gilbert.......as.......Dominie Sampson

TUESDAY—GUY MANNERING

MEG MERRILIES..................Miss C. CUSHMAN

With a powerful and efficient cast by the best Dramatic Company in America

The piece will be presented with all the music, solos, duetts, choruses, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8 precisely.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Secured seats, 25 cents extra. Box Sheet open at NIBLO'S GARDEN, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA.

Music Hall, opposite Niblo's..........F. Widdows, Lessee.

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,

First time, ELECTRA, five acts.

Début in this City of Miss Cordelia Cappell.

Début in this City of Miss J. Taylor.

Début in this City of Mr. Pray.

Début in this City of Mr. E. R. Dalton.

Original characters by Mr. G. BONIFACE, Mr. CANOLL, Mr. Di Silveria and Mr. W. A CHRISTY.

Admittance 50 cents: Proscenium seats $1. Seats may now be secured.

FRENCH COMPANY AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TUESDAY, June 29, 1858.

LES ZOUAVES.

Episode of the War in the Crimea, with new Songs and new Costumes, by the whole Company.

UN AMI ACHARNE—Vaudeville.

UNE TEMPETE DANS UN VERRE D'EAU—Comedy.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

H. WOOD........Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.

This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators

PERFORM EVERY EVENING.

And on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3 o'clock, in a select and varied entertainment of

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concluding with, fourth week,

A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER,

1,800 FEET LONG

WITH LARGE WORKING STEAMBOAT.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.

MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS,

Great success of the

ANGLO-AFRICAN CIRCUS.

Montagnard Singers,

Essence of Old Virginia,

What will Mrs. Grundy Say?

More New Acts.

MATT PEEL...........in...........New Features.

Tickets, 25 cents. Dr. FA. JONES, Agent.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager......A. H. PURDY

TUESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1858.

The entertainment will commence with the Comedy of

TOODLES.

After which, the two-act Comedy of the

HAPPY MAN.

To conclude with the celebrated Drama entitled

A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

TUESDAY, June 29.

The performance will commence with

THE BRIDE OF LAMERMOOR.

After which the Drama of

THE SAILOR OF FRANCE.

To be followed by the new drama of

A YANKEE SHIP AND A YANKEE CREW.

And BRIAN O'LINN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD AND REALLY LAST WEEK of JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, with original and striking tableaux. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG, by Mr. Edwin Blanchard and his Dog. Gustin's Model of the new Central Park, the Aqua Vivaria, the famous Happy Family. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12 cents.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL OF THE ladies of the Mount Pleasant Reformed Dutch Church will be given TUESDAY, June 29, 1858, at 8 o'clock, in the Church in 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Proceeds to go for the enlargement of the Church edifice. Tickets can be procured of the following gentlemen or at the principal stores in the vicinity: Messrs. LECKEY & HUNTER, Messrs. PICKNEY & MOULTON, and Mr. SCHOONMAKER. Tickets 50 cents.

LADIES' ICE-CREAM AND STRAWBERRY Festival will be given at the 43d-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near the 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, for the benefit of the Church. Tickets 35 cents. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, the Rev. L. W. PECK and others.

STRAWBERRIES, MUSIC, ICE CREAM.—A Strawberry Festival for the benefit of the Spring-street Sabbath School will be held in the Lecture-room of the Church, (Spring-st., near Varick.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30. Admission 50 cents, refreshments included.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND REUNION at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th inst. Brief speeches by the Rev. Drs. JOHN DOWLING, S. D. BURCHARD and JOSEPH B. WAKELEY. Admission tickets 25 cents.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE and Flower Queen Festival in Mr. Brevoort's grove, Bedford, all day TO-MORROW. Fulton-av. cars run within 3 minutes' walk of the Grove every 4 minutes.

FARMINGTON, CONN.—MESSRS. WILLIAM MASON, THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN, assisted by Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, will give their annual concerts in Farmington, Conn., on the 1st and 2d July. (Third season.)

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ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, NO. 414 BROADWAY.—The only one in America, and equal to any in Europe. Admission only 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, FAMILIAR WITH CHURCH music desires an engagement in a select choir. Address ALTO, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

ANY ONE DESIROUS OF VISITING England during the next six months, who would speculate in a Musical Enterprise of acknowledged merit, will find it advantageous to address CANTABILE, Box No. 118, *Times* office, immediately. A very large percentage may be realized. To save trouble, give real name, &c. References exchanged.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.

S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

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FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

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Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

A LADY WANTING MONEY WILL DISPOSE of her piano-forte for nearly half its value; a magnificent rosewood, full 7-octave, round corners, carved case, iron frame, made by best City makers, with unexpired warrantee, nearly new, has a very rich tone, the front beautifully ornamented in pearl and gold. Can be seen at the residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

AN ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED ROSEWOOD Piano, with carved legs, richly inlaid name-board, fretwork desk and pearl keys, and all the modern improvements, for sale low if called for soon. The above instrument is nearly new, and is manufactured by one of the best city makers, with his warrantee. Call at No. 130 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.—WE CONTINUE TO manufacture our superior Sax Horns and Cornets with piston or rotary valve. These instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and finish. Prices sent on application by letter.

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FIRST-PRIZE PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW RATES.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos.

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RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

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Price per year, in advance, to single subscribers, $2; to clubs of 4 to 9 $1 50; to clubs of 10 to 20, $1 25; to clubs of 20 and upwards, $1.

For the remainder of this year, (July to January,) half the above prices. Address

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AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. Refer Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Dr. C. Van Norman *et al.* Wanted, the following teachers: For music, a lady, for Miss.; 2 girls, for Ark and Miss.; a lady, for Ga.; for Tenn. For English branches—4 ladies for N. Y.; a lady to teach French; 2 ladies to teach ornamentals. Salaries from $350 to $850.

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RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ACCOMPLISHED English lady, of good family, desires an eligible and liberal engagement. Acquirements—English, French, (from a residence in France,) music embracing piano-forte, organ and guitar, also singing and crayon drawing. References exchanged. Address F. K., Box No. 103, Post Office, New-York City.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY DESIRES a situation as companion and assistant to a lady; is also fully capable of teaching the English branches thoroughly with the rudiments of French and music, and useful with the needle. Address F. C. T., at Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

PARENTS.—AN EDUCATED MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE in teaching, proposes to live with some pious family on Staten Island or in any other healthful place. Satisfactory attention will be given to the mental, moral and religious training of the children. Address EDUCATOR, Post-Office, Station A, New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, with piano-forte, drawing and French, is desirous of a situation. Address J. S. S., Brooklyn Post Office, for one week.

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RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Fall Session of this Institution will open Sept. 13, under the charge of Mr. H. M. PIERCE, M. A., with a carefully-selected corps of experienced teachers. In addition to the former course of study, Instrumental Music will be taught at the Institute. Arrangements have also been made for the reception of Boarding Pupils, in the family of the Principal. Applications for admission, or for circulars, or for any information, can be made to the Principal, No. 197 East Broadway, or to the undersigned.

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SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY.—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

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N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

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A CARD TO LIQUOR IMPORTERS.—A young man wants a situation as out-door salesman in a respectable house; the applicant has held the same situation for years, and can bring a respectable trade of from $12,000 to $20,000 a year. Address APPLICANT, *Times* Office, for two days. N. B.—The best of testimonials as to character and capability.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE PRESENT engagement is about to expire, a situation as salesman in some wholesale or retail clothing store; speaks English, French and Spanish fluently and can furnish the best City recommendations. No objection to go to Europe as an interpreter. A letter addressed to C. G., station D, New York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

A MAN OF FORTY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT from July 1 in either a general dry goods, jobbing-house or boots and shoes; has a large acquaintance both in the Western and Southern States; an experience of eighteen years in the business. The best City reference can be given. Address L. S. B., Box No 80, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man. He has got the best of City reference for the last eight years. He has no objection to the country, and is sober and honest and worthy of entire confidence. Call at his present situation, No 6 Washington square

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as Porter in an Importing or Jobbing drygoods House; has had five years' experience in the business; best City reference. Address MAC, Box No. 135, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a young unmarried man; is a first-class waiter. Can give excellent City reference. Call or address J. H., No. 91 East 16th-st., first floor.

BOY WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE; must have some knowledge of figures, and reside with his parents. Apply at No 13 Gold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY AND country for a large number of very superior domestics of different nations, accustomed to serve in all the different capacities in the first families in this country and Europe, and which, for respectable appearance, reliable testimonials and efficiency, cannot be equaled at any other establishment. Apply at MANNING'S Agencies at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn and No. 307 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as seamstress and chambermaid; has no objection to the care of grown children in a respectable private family. For further particulars, call at No. 198 East 18th-st., at their present employer's. Can be seen from 9 in the morning until 12 o clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress or as chambermaid and fine washing in a private family; has no objection to the country; can bring good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $9; also a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by an industrious German girl, who speaks English fluently; she desires to act as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; would endeavor to make herself useful in the above capacities; she presents good recommendations from former employers. Apply at No. 249 13th st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress, or nurse with a family going to Europe; will be highly recommended as a competent, useful person; has made the voyage several times, and does not get sea-sick. Address No. 369 6th av., near 23d st., until suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN COOK, willing to assist at washing; also an English chambermaid and waitress together in one family. Best of City references from their last employers. Call at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs, for two days. N. B.—No objections to any part of the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry; can make butter; wishes to go a short distance in the country; has good reference; can be seen for two days, at 124 Mott-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY experienced girl; understands cooking in all its branches; cake and pastry of all kinds. No objection to assist in washing and ironing. Will go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Address No. 115 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN with excellent city references, a situation as cook and assistant with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry and baking; or as regular laundress, does fluting, wages $7 to $8, also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, wages $6. Call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress by a most respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has served in one of the first families in Brooklyn for the last 7 years, from whom she can have the most unexceptionable references for integrity and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and who has had many years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is also a good plain sewer; has no objections to go in the country; first class reference. Can be seen for 3 days at the Ladies' Depository, No. 882½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is tidy and neat in her work. Address No. 279 Mulberry-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as housekeeper or would take the entire charge of the linen department in a hotel, or could engage in a fancy store. Call for two days at No. 128 Christie-st., inquire for housekeeper.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH GIRL of 15, and an American girl of 16, to take care of children and sew, or do light housework. Also, by an English woman as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as cook or to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A NICE AND WILLING PROTESTANT young women desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is highly recommended; would take a place as nurse or chambermaid; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best City reference; no objection to go short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKING, respectable Protestant girl, for general housework; is an excellent plain cook; can wash and iron well; in a good, steady home would do her utmost to please; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM SCOTLAND DESIRES to take charge of a house, or act as companion, or make herself useful in a respectable family. The best City reference given. Address Miss K., Bookstore, H. B. Price, No. 3 Everett House, 4th av., opposite the Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as cook; no objection to make herself useful, and has the very best of City reference from her last place; call at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, about 25 years of age to take care of children, or as chambermaid; to a family with small children, going into the country, she would make herself generally useful. Apply, for two days, of J. PERKINS, No. 59 South-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as wet nurse; can give the very best of recommendations; is willing to go out, or to have a child at her own place. Apply at No. 504 2d av., near 31st-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer. Also, a chambermaid and waiter. Protestants preferred. Apply, with City references, at No. 118 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, where she has lived over five years, No. 5 Madison square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, understands all kinds of meat, pastry, game, jellies, soups, &c. The best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 209 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel; has the best of City reference. Apply or address No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as chambermaid, or children's maid, or young lady's maid; no objection to traveling; good references given. Address S. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook; is a good baker, and understands her business. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse; would do washing for the child, or assist in light chamberwork. Call at No. 242 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL to do cooking, washing and ironing, and make herself useful. Apply at No. 249 East 13th-st., in a grocery store, between Avenue A and 1st-av. Can give City references.

FRENCH LADIES' MAID AND NURSE.—A perfectly competent and respectable French woman (from Paris) desires to return to Europe with a family about to travel. Apply at No. 5 East 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and sewing; the best of reference given. Call at No. 180 East 34th st., first floor, back room.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL from 14 to 17 years of age, to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful. Apply in 34th-st., first house east of 4th-av., south side, this day.

REMOVAL.—ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO. HAVE removed their umbrella and parasol warehouse from No. 57 Pearl-st. to No. 77 Warren-st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depôt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-st.—Afternoon and Evening—Benefit of Mr. Theodore Moss.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—Meg Merrilies.

BOWERY THEATRE—Bride of Lammermoor—Sailor of France—Yankee Ship—Brian O'Linn.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Postman and his Dog—Evening—Jessie Wharton.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Too-sage—Happy Man—Glance at New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—French Company—Les Zouaves.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat. Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Anglo African Circus—Essence of Old Virginia.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool	June 30
The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Havre	July 3

☞ European mails by the Cunard steamship *Europa* from Boston, will close in this City to-morrow afternoon at 2½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4½ o'clock to go by steamboat.

John H. Tysoe is our only authorized agent for New-Brunswick, N. J. All orders left at his office, No. 232 Commercial-square, will be promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the R. M. steamship *Arabia* at Halifax yesterday, from Liverpool on the 19th inst., we have three days' later advices from Europe than were brought by the *Ariel* and sent ashore at Cape Race. The *Arabia*, on the 23d, passed a ship-of-war, supposed to be the *Niagara*, steering towards the rendezvous of the Telegraph Squadron in mid-ocean. The weather is reported not so moderate as usual in the month of June. The steamship *Indian Empire*, appointed to leave Galway for Halifax on the day previous to the sailing of the *Arabia*, was run upon a sunken rock, it is supposed intentionally, by the two pilots in charge of her. She was got off, however, without injury, but was detained until the 19th. The general news by this arrival presents no new feature of special importance. The most interesting matter is a debate in the English House of Lords which took place on the 17th, on the occasion of the presentation by the Bishop of Oxford of a petition from Jamaica relative to the Spanish Slave-trade, in the course of which the Earl of Malmesbury declared that he had admitted to the American Government, as a question of international law, that England was not entitled to insist upon the right of search. The latest Commercial reports note a further decline in Cotton, a general dullness in breadstuffs, and an easier feeling in the money market.

Dispatches received by the War Department confirm the disastrous news from Oregon relative to the defeat of Col. Steptoe's command by the Indians. The affair took place at the First Crossing of the Snake River, about thirty miles above its junction with the Columbia, and occurred while the troops were in the act of crossing the river. Three officers and fifty men were killed,—two of the officers being Capt. Wynders and Lieut. Gasden. Two howitzers belonging to the command were captured by the Indians, together with a great number of pack animals. As this success on the part of the Indians will doubtless embolden them to still further hostile measures, immediate steps will be taken by the War Department to strengthen our military force in the Territory.

The arrival of the *Empire City* supplies us with dates from Havana to the 23d instant. There are no news of interest. Among her passengers are M. Felix Belly, *en route* to France; Messrs. T. Francis Meagher and Ramon Paez, returning from an artistic tour through Costa Rica; Colonels Frank Anderson, and Bruno von Natzmer, formerly officers in Gen. Walker's Nicaraguan Army.

A private despatch received by the agent of the Glasgow Steamship Line from his principals in Glasgow, states that the steamer *New York*, whose disaster was briefly referred to in our news of yesterday is likely to prove a total loss. She had run in a fog upon the Mull of Kintyre, only a short distance from the mouth of the Clyde; and notwithstanding every exertion, only a portion of the cargo, it was apprehended, could be saved. The passengers and crew were landed without loss of life.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, the steamers *Water Witch* and *Arctic*, have shown themselves at Key West—all well, and departed again on a cruise.

The Swill-Milk Committee of the Board of Health presented two reports to the Board yesterday. The majority report states that the Committee were unable to find any cases where children had been injured by the use of swill-milk, and they conclude with a recommendation that a better system of ventilation be introduced into the cow-stables. The minority report, by Councilman Haswell, reviews the evidence, and considers the keeping of cows as they are kept in the swill-stables highly injurious. He recommends the framing of an ordinance directing that not more than two cows may be kept on one lot of ground in the City below Eighty-sixth-street. The reports were ordered to be printed.

The Joint-Committee of the Common Council appointed to take charge of the removal of Monroe's remains to Virginia, met yesterday. Messrs. O. Jennings, Wise and Wm. Mumford, appointed by the Virginia authorities to coöperate with those of New-York, were present. It was announced that the owners of the *Jamestown* refused to permit more than five members of the Committee to accompany the remains to Virginia in that vessel free of expense. The Committee held a secret meeting at which pall-bearers were chosen and a programme adopted. A meeting of Virginians, resident in New-York, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, and coöperative measures were adopted by them. The name of Gen. Scott heads a list of eight pall-bearers appointed by them.

Yesterday, the proceedings on the examination of Henry Dwight, charged with embezzlement, were resumed before Judge Russell, and brought to a termination on a suggestion by the Judge that counsel on both sides should waive further examination and let the papers be given to the District-Attorney to send before the Grand Jury, if he should be so advised. To this Mr. Hall, the prosecuting counsel, assented. Mr. Stoughton, for the accused, assented on condition that no security be exacted. The prisoner was accordingly discharged on his own recognizances in the sum of $5.000.

The Yacht Committee have awarded the prizes in the late Regatta, as follows: First prize for sloops to the *Minnie*, and the first prize for schooners to the *Silvie*. The amount is about $400 to each. The *Rebecca* was ruled out for deviating from the course.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, the Special Committee on making arrangements to celebrate the next national anniversary reported that they had secured the services of Rev. H. W. Beecher to deliver an oration, from the steps of the City Hall, and that on the same day the corner-stone of the new Armory will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies. The ordinance to prohibit the keeping of more than two cows on any one lot in the City was taken up, but the consideration was postponed for two weeks. A motion to reduce the Police force from 200 to 95 was referred to the Law Committee.

With a continuance of very warm weather, the week opened quietly in general business. Cotton was dull, and a shade lower. Flour was in fair demand at full rates, for desirable lots. Wheat was in limited supply and quiet. Corn was freely purchased at buoyant prices. Provisions attracted considerable attention, and Pork closed more firmly. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugar were in better request, the latter at slightly improved quotations. Other branches of trade present no really new feature.

The Right of Search and the Slave Trade.

Our controversy with England on the Right of Search is at an end. According to our Washington advices the British Government concedes, in its fullest extent, the doctrine asserted by the United States, and abandons every pretension to the right of visiting, searching, detaining or arresting American vessels for any purpose whatever. England acknowledges the entire and perfect immunity of American ships upon the high seas, and will instruct her officers to act accordingly.

We regard this as a substantial and most important triumph of American diplomacy and of American interests. It is a result of which the Administration of Mr. Buchanan may well be proud. As our readers know, we have sustained the present Administration in its position and action upon this subject. It acted with proper and just American spirit in resenting the recent outrages perpetrated upon our commerce in the Gulf,—in dispatching armed vessels to prevent their repetition, and in demanding from the British Government prompt reparation for the injuries inflicted, and full security against such aggressions hereafter. For its action in this matter, it deserves and will receive the cordial approval of the American people. And if its efforts have been crowned with the success which these reports imply, it may well exult in having accomplished a work to which its predecessors have hitherto proved unequal. The British Government has more than once, in answer to the remonstrances of our Government, waived the *exercise* of the right of search,—but it has always hitherto resolutely refused to surrender the right itself. If this point has now been gained, General Cass has done something to distinguish and make memorable his administration of the State Department.

Various motives will be ascribed to Great Britain for having made this important concession. A large portion of our own people will probably suppose that she has done it from pure fear of our power. The French Press will ascribe it to the habit England has fallen into of yielding everything which America claims. We have no doubt that it is due to a conviction on the part of the English Government that the right she has asserted is of little practical value,—that no good is to be accomplished by its exercise against an unwilling nation, and that the constant disturbance of the peaceful relations of the two countries,—the angry contentions and the perils to commerce which it occasions—are far more serious evils than any which will follow her abandonment of the right. It is felt to be her interest and that of the whole world, that she should remain on terms of amity and cordial friendship with the United States; and to that end she is willing to make every sacrifice which the national honor will permit.

But this prompt and most honorable conduct on the part of England imposes duties upon us, which we can no longer neglect without forfeiting our self-respect and the regard of the civilized world. We owe it to ourselves, and to all other Christian Nations, to take prompt and effective measures to *clear our flag from the fearful responsibility which now rests upon it, of protecting and perpetuating the Slave-Trade.* We have refused to permit England to search our ships, suspected of the traffic:—and have declared that the duty of detection belongs to ourselves. We have asserted our exclusive sovereignty over our own vessels on the high seas, and have declared to the whole world that we alone are responsible for their conduct and their character. We owe it, therefore, to ourselves, as well as to other nations, to institute some effective means of preventing this gross abuse of the American flag. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the existence of the Slave-trade at the present time is due almost entirely to the immunity which it receives from the flag of the United States. Upon the Coast of Africa—on the Coast of Cuba—wherever slavers prosecute their inhuman traffic, they secure impunity for themselves and success for their trade by the use of the American flag. This is too notorious to be denied or doubted. Nearly every other nation has conceded to Great Britain, by treaty, the right to visit its vessels and prevent any such abuse of its national colors:—the American flag is the only one with which they cannot interfere, and it is, therefore, the one which is always used.

Our Government cannot maintain its present attitude of indifference on this subject without loss of character in the eyes of the civilized world. We have declared the Slave-trade illegal:—we have put it upon the same footing as piracy:—we have most stringent laws against its prosecution—and yet the fact remains that its existence is due solely and exclusively to the apathy of our Government, and our criminal neglect to take measures for its suppression. This state of things should exist no longer. Let us stop the Slave-trade, or else let us brave the public sentiment of Christendom and abolish the laws by which we condemn it. The prompt concession of England to our demands on this subject has imposed upon us still stronger obligations to coöperate with her in the accomplishment of this end.

The Swill-Milk Whitewashers Finishing their Job.—The mountain grows prolific in her old age. Æsop's labored and brought forth a solitary mouse; the swill-milk mountain brings forth two—in the shape of two reports. They are true twins in size; but, after careful examination, we are quite unable to discover the brains of the earliest born. The majority report apologizes in true distillery style for the brevity of the swill-fed cows' tails—confesses that no case of death was presented to their notice, and directly traced to swill-milk as the cause—recommends that the stables be so constructed as to give five feet in the clear of width to each cow instead of three as now, and appends the analyses of the chemists who examined the milk specimens. These analyses show generally that the swill-milk was deficient in butter and sugar and excessively abundant in casein. The difference between it and good milk is not very marked, but quite as much so as could be expected, when we remember that for a fortnight, at least, before the swill specimens had been obtained, the distillery men had been preparing for the Committee, slaughtering their stump-tails, sending the shabby long-tails out to pasture, and feeding grain and dry feed daily to those that remained. So that the milk was the best that could be got out of cows, however correctly fed, that had been previously kept on the swill diet. But bad as the analyses show, one simple consideration will suggest how little serviceable chemical analyses are in such matters. If a piece of land that is barren this year, shall be guanoed sufficiently to make it bear fruitfully next year, the analysis of any portion of it on the two different years fails to discover any appreciable difference between them. Yet the one is a good-for-nothing soil, the other profitable. Until more delicate tests are used by chemists, we are not justified in veering much from our convictions that are based upon sound reasoning and repeated observations, because chemistry fails to detect a poison in a doubtful article of food.

At the majority's failure to trace a case of sickness or death to swill-milk, no one will be surprised. Does any one doubt that damp cellars and stinking air are noxious? Yet who supposes that the same Committee would have traced a case of infant mortality to either cause with as strong an interest in the field to defend cellars, mould, and stinks from indictment?

Mr. Haswell's minority report is a very decent, sensible document, briefly narrating the facts that the Committee have learned in spite of all precautions to the contrary, and recommending that an ordinance be submitted to prevent the stabling south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street of more than two cows upon the premises of any one person. The most curious thing about either report is, how Alderman Tucker was induced to sign that of the majority.

The Free Convention.

We give, this morning, an extended and full account of the Radical Convocation at Rutland, furnished by our own reporter.

It seems to be necessary for a certain set of uneasy spirits, thinly scattered over the country, to assemble once or twice a year, for the purpose of uttering their notions and theories. What they say and do at one time is very much what they do and say at another. Occasionally, indeed, a new speaker appears, or a fresh whim is enunciated, but generally the performances are little varied from year to year. The chief interest which attaches to the performances of these people consists in noticing the positions to which unrestrained fanaticism conducts its votaries, leading men to abjure reason, and women to renounce modesty and shame.

The call for the gathering at Rutland styled it a "Free Convention," and yet we find a portion of the leaders almost immediately complaining of injustice and oppression suffered by themselves at the hands of the majority—a fact which shows that profession and practice do not always accompany each other.

The body seemed to be divided into two parties. The majority consisted of those women, with their male coadjutors, whose mission it was to denounce marriage and advocate Free-Love; while the down-trodden minority were the well-known friends of the Negro. These latter were consistently snubbed and put down, much to their discomfiture and disgust, while the Free-Love people had the floor whenever they wished, and the ear of the audience continually. The truth is, that Stephen S. Foster, William Goodell and other "friends of the slave" learned a great practical lesson. They were taught in a manner which they will not soon forget, that the interest of abolition depends very much upon the character of the slaves to be disenthralled. Consequently the new school, who devote themselves to emancipation of white women from the slavery of matrimony, must inevitably supplant the fogies who have nothing better to look after than the black progeny of Ham. Some of the speeches made at Rutland, and especially the speech of Mr. Branch, set forth the Free-Love theory in its full proportions, showing to what a pitch of delusion and folly those may arrive who sever the restraining ties of conscience to follow at will an *ignis fatuus* theory. We think it well that Conventions like that at Rutland should be held: for the public exposure of such abhorrent doctrines is the best mode of checking their progress in the community. It is by the seductive influence of private advocacy that converts are made to Free-Love and kindred abominations, not by speeches and resolutions.

The New Gold Discoveries—Excitement at San Francisco.—At the sailing of the last steamer, the excitement about the new gold discoveries at the Frazer River was on the increase, and thousands were preparing to leave for the new diggings.

The following are extracts of private letters to gentlemen in this City, dated the day before the sailing of the steamer:

> San Francisco, June 4.
>
> You will be astonished to hear of the Frazer River excitement. There is not a doubt of the gold fields being extensive and exceedingly rich—as rich and large as the California placers of '49, and, if report be true, more rich. The excitement in the State is immense, and thousands are awaiting the news by the *Panama*, now coming. If she confirms former reports, there will be a grand exodus from here. This new gold field must start an immense immigration from the Atlantic States.

Another letter states:

> "The all-absorbing topic, just now, is the new diggings at Frazer's River, which has set all California in a blaze—almost equal to the first days of the discovery of gold. The miners in many parts of the country are preparing to leave, and for the next four months the ships on the route cannot carry the crowd that will offer. I will not give *my* opinion as to the permanancy of the new discovery, and the effect of it on our population, but others better informed than I am say it will *strip* this State of at least 25,000 the coming year. The "Pikes" [Note—People from Pike County, Mo., *alias* 'Greybacks.'—Ed.] are all for the new diggings at Frazer's River, and it is estimated that over 1,500 are in town awaiting the chance to go. The steamer *Panama* will have on the 7th all of 500, and could have 1,000 if she could take them. It is supposed that the prices of labor will materially advance; say 25 to 50 per cent., if this excitement continues, and I see no reason to doubt it. Laborers in the mines are already demanding $5 per day, instead of $3, which has been the price.
>
> P. S.—June 5—The *Panama* is just in. The news from Frazer's River is great; gold plenty as blackberries; the city is full of excitement, and the prospect is that thousands will go. I send you an extra *Alta* which will give you some particulars."

Fraser's River empties into Puget's Sound, just north of the forty-ninth parallel, which forms the boundary between the United States (Washington Territory) and the British possessions. Had the "fifty-four forty" vaunt of the Polk Administration been anything more than words and wind, the newly discovered gold mines would now belong to us, and not to England. Nevertheless, they are open to emigrants from the United States, who may go there to dig, but not to trade—the latter occupation being reserved to themselves by the Hudson Bay Company.

The accounts which we published yesterday, together with the above quoted extracts, leave no room to doubt that gold exists in rich abundance at Frazer's River. Doubtless, however, the reports are exaggerated, as was the case in the early days of the California diggings; and multitudes who rush thither will encounter disappointment. Yet there is nothing impossible or even improbable in the opinion that the newly discovered mines may prove as productive as those of California. Should this be the case, a sensible addition must soon be made to the metallic circulation of the commercial world.

There are few who consider how largely prices and relative values have been affected by the gold production of the last ten years. The increase of that metal since 1848 has been over *thirty per cent.*, and the advance in prices much greater. Are we on the eve of another revolution of the same kind? It is, doubtless, true that the great advance in prices since the California era is due, in part, to causes entirely disconnected with the increase of specie. Yet it is no less true that that increase is felt, perhaps unconsciously, but powerfully, in every business transaction, as well as in the stimulus imparted to speculation and adventure. The value of money, as compared with other property, diminishes. Real estate, provisions, and all articles of consumption cost more. Annuities, dividends and salaries, depreciate largely, as is sufficiently shown by a comparison of the prices of a list of twenty-five or thirty articles of chief necessity, which show an average advance in the last seven years of more than fifty per cent.

Central American Affairs—The Washington Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows:

> "The Executive Government is engaged in this heated term, in preparations for settling in our own way, all matters pending between us and Nicaragua. As no treaties can be made with that State, or, if made, would be useless, *the Government will take possession at least of the port of San Juan*, and adopt such measures as may be necessary to reinstate our citizens in the enjoyment of the communication between the two oceans, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. In the propriety of this proceeding, as well as in the reasons for its adoption, *the Government of Great Britain concurs.*"

If this report is true, it indicates a most important and gratifying change in our relations with Great Britain concerning Central American affairs. We are heartily glad that our Government has resolved upon taking decisive steps in regard to the inter-oceanic transit. The Government of Nicaragua is utterly incompetent to the protection of the route, and her recent intimations of hostility towards the United States render it doubly important that we should take decisive and effectual measures for the security of our rights and interests in that quarter.

If the Government of Great Britain has indicated concurrence in the propriety of the action resolved upon, all our differences with that power concerning the affairs of the Isthmus may be regarded as at an end. We cannot, however, avoid a suspicion, that the report of the *Journal's* correspondent is, at the least, premature.

The President's Care of Philadelphia.—Mr. Buchanan has sent three members of his Cabinet on to Philadelphia to make choice of a suitable location for a new Post-Office. We wish he would extend a similar proof of his fatherly care for this City, provided that the Secretary of War be not one of the men he sends. As Congress has appropriated half a million of dollars to be expended for building a Post-Office for New-York, it is altogether too bad that we should be kept out of our just rights. There never will be a more favorable opportunity for building a Post-Office here than the present. Real estate is low, and building materials of all kinds are cheap, but with the example of Willett's Point before him we do not wonder that Mr. Buchanan looks askance at New-York. To avoid any such scandalous jobbing as characterized the negotiations for that piece of property, the true policy of the Government will be to employ a secret commission—if any can be found whose honesty can be relied upon—to select the proper spot and purchase it privately, before any one is informed for what purpose it is wanted. If any other plan should be adopted just double the value of the ground will have to be paid, unless some arrangements can be made with the City for a part of the new City Hall. But anything like a partnership in public buildings ought to be avoided by the City and the Federal Government. They are both able to construct their own buildings, and they should do it separately.

A New Style of Architecture.—The Philadelphians are rejoicing over a new monster hotel, the foundations of which have just been laid in Chestnut-street, and the erection of which appears to be considered the next essential thing to a line of European steamers. One of the Philadelphia journals gives a most glowing description of what the great hotel will be when finished, and says that "the style will indicate a sentiment of solidity, comfort and chastened elegance." A style that will do that, whatever it may be, is the exact style for a hotel, comfort and chastened elegance being the very things which every one desires in a public house. The style must be an entirely new one, for none of the existing styles of architecture indicate any such mixed sentiments as those of solidity, comfort and chastened elegance.

The Perils of Plumb Gut.

When the beautiful yacht *Rebecca* was rounding Montauk Point, on midnight of the Thursday that the late great race commenced, it must have been the "Demon of the Evil Eye" which suggested that it would be best to haul aft her sheet, and avoiding "the Race," which the regulations prescribed, head for the Sound through Plumb Gut. She gained a dozen miles by the *ruse*, and so reaching the goal first, enjoyed fully four hours of glory, but mortified her friends by being ruled out so soon as the Committee had time to pass upon her violation of the orders. It is painful to dwell upon these lapses of friends, but our duty to society, and especially to the young, compels us to improve the text.

Don't go through Plumb Gut. Better manfully square away to the Race, and be honorably distanced, than take short cuts the rules forbid. Never mind if the tide runs ebb strong, if the sea is chopped, if the route is longer, if she sometimes buries her nose in the sea, if the old man is qualmish,—it is better to go in and win or be beaten, than to be ruled out at last. In religion, as the "Dreaming Tinker of Bedford" has beautifully shown, they are never permitted to come in by Plumb Gut. There is no more a Plumb Gut than a royal road to Learning. And in politics, if unduly ambitious candidates attempt it, the people are sure to go into Committee of the Whole and rule them out. Wo unto them who making haste to be rich go through Plumb Gut, is pretty nearly the language of Scripture and exactly the voice of the Tombs. Young men, in the Race of life, keep carefully on the right side of the Stepping Stones, never get out the sweeps, however dead the calm, or dark the night, and of all things don't think to get an undue advantage by going through Plumb Gut. Remember the *Rebecca*.

The Brooklyn Directory.—The *Brooklyn Directory*, for 1858, has been published by Lain & Co., and, unlike our *City Directory*, it shows a large increase of names over the last year's *Directory*. Last year the *Brooklyn Directory* contained but 38,000 names, while this year it contains 50,000. As statisticians have found that in making assessment lists, jury lists, and militia lists, one name represents six inhabitants, it may be safely assumed, that in taking the names for the *Directory*, one name represents at least five. The number of names, therefore, in the *Brooklyn Directory*, indicates a population of 250,000 inhabitants. This is essentially a part of New-York, which gives us a population of more than a million, leaving out of the count Jersey City and Hoboken.

The German Musical Festival.—Beneath a burning sun, and amid orchard trees unstirred by a single breeze, the Germans held another of their peaceful Festivals, yesterday. Thirty thousand persons, of all ages and of both sexes, sweltered in the hot air, and felt themselves free and happy. It was certainly heroical to be jolly under such circumstances—but the jollity was there, and no one thought of the heroism that it involved, and which, in point of fact, oozed out at every pore. The hearty capacity for enjoyment is a national blessing, and it is never so acceptable as when it comes with a generous love of one's wife and family, and the open air, and the genial breath of nature, and the oblivion, always too brief, of worldly cares and torments.

There was a praiseworthy effort on the part of the directors of this Festival to Americanize it as much as possible, and with good results. A per centage of the multitude was American, and although the arrangements were somewhat humble, we are persuaded that the next annual festival will be still more largely patronized, and show the fruits of this effort. Hitherto there has been a spirit of exclusiveness in these gatherings which has deterred the American from resorting to them. Nothing of the kind prevailed yesterday. The programmes were printed in English, and the Master of Ceremony insisted on speaking the vernacular. This is as it should be.

In open air recreation we have yet much to learn, and we may perhaps take a lesson from our German fellow-citizens. They have proved over and over again that vast numbers may assemble and enjoy themselves without the degrading concomitants of intoxication and riot. Not a single angry word was heard yesterday, and no reeling drunkard marred the pleasantness of the feast. There were of course a few rowdies, but they looked wretched and disconsolate, and had not the heart to get up a mild muss. They were evidently unaccustomed to a scene in which women and children were the best features. It was not safe to meddle in such an extensive family party, and they went their way willed and inflamed but peaceful, and almost penitent, taking their beer with a majestic gloom which deepened into misanthropy as their eyes wandered to the cool casements of the establishments on Blackwell's Island, *erected for their especial accommodation and yawning for them.* How few rowdies should we have if men only went where they could take their wives and children.

The Fourth Hot Day.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Hot as blazes again yesterday; the thermometer—but then thermometers are a humbug. Ours, for instance, which has no object in misstating the position of the mercury, showed 97° in the shade at 3 o'clock. Our neighbor, who has a passion for extremes, finds a hotter shade than ours, and reads 105° at the same hour; while the *restaurateur*, who would shrewdly advertise his eating place as an ice-house, never lets his get above 82°, and would not if the tin sheets of his roofing were running off in molten streams. The sun rose hot and feverish, as if he had missed his bath—it was washing day; what sweating and head-aches there were over the wash-tubs and what muttered imprecations, except among those who wash by the piece, that men will wear white clothes in Summer. By noon we were, as John Cochrane says of commerce, "running the Equator,"—what pity that we could not, like his same commerce, "confront the poles. By 2 o'clock there was a hot cloud between earth and the sun, and a dull hot breeze creeping along the land. By 5 o'clock there was promise of a thunder-shower, but none came, and the sun went down with not so much as a vapor about him.

This fourth hot day had its scores of victims from sun-stroke. The Coroners held inquests upon bodies of six persons who died from the effects of the excessive heat. James Little, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 484 Pearl-street, was taken suddenly ill while at work, and died immediately after reaching home. He was 41 years of age, and a man of intemperate habits.

James H. Killory, a German cartman, while driving his cart through Jay-street, suddenly fell to the pavement and expired immediately. The body was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house. He was 28 years of age, and an intemperate man.

John Hunt, an Irish 'longshoreman, who lived at No. 3 Washington-street, died from exposure to the sun and the effects of liquor. He was 40 years of age, and was an habitual drunkard.

Ellen Hays, who peddled apples and oranges, and whose place of residence was No. 69 Park-street, was prostrated by the heat on Sunday, while selling fruit in front of French's Hotel, and died in the evening. She was represented as a woman strongly given to liquor drinking. She was 40 years of age.

Ellen Burns, an infant child, whose mother resides at No. 246 East 18th-st., was sun-struck while her mother was carrying her in her arms through the streets, and died very soon after being taken home.

About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a man was suddenly overcome by the heat, in Tompkins-square. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he shortly afterwards died. He was dressed like a laborer, but nothing was found on his person which furnished any indication of his name or residence.

A verdict of death by sun-stroke was rendered in each of the above cases.

At 5 o'clock last evening six additional deaths from the effects of the heat were reported at the Coroner's office as follows:

A man at No. 298 West Thirty-first-street.
A man at No. 82 Division-street.
A man at No. 3 Washington-street.
A woman at No. 5 Clinton-street.
A woman in West Forty-ninth-street, near Eleventh avenue.
A woman at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house.

Inquests upon the above bodies will be held to-day.

At 4½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Mary Barry, an Irish woman, was found in the Eleventh Ward, suffering from the effects of a sun-stroke. She was taken to the Station-house, where she ultimately revived and was taken home.

On Saturday a workingman employed at the omnibus repository of Messrs. O'Keefe & Dustee, corner of Rivington and Mangin streets, was prostrated by the heat. A physician succeeded in restoring him, after which he was conveyed home.

The Heat in Brooklyn.—In Brooklyn a number of persons were prostrated, and several died from the overpowering heat.

A laborer named James Smith, was picked up in the street of the Fourth Precinct, and taken to the Station-House by the Police, where he soon after expired. His remains were taken to his residence, in Prince-street near Willoughby.

Thos. Chambers died while at work on Mrs. Cowenhoven's farm, Gravesend.

Daniel Bradley died at No. 60 Main-street.

A child of Mrs. McClane, of No. 184 Water-street, while with its mother in City Hall Park yesterday morning, was so affected by the heat as to become insensible. Police Sergeant Ball succeeding in restoring it.

"Jimmy," a peddler, was taken insensible to the Second District Station, about 6 o'clock last evening. While Police Surgeon Ball was attending this case he was telegraphed to attend a similar case in the First Precinct.

Francis Collins, an apple-peddler, died at 8 o'clock last evening, at No. 3 Prince-street, where she was carried for treatment.

Honora Raymer, residing in Richardson-street, between Graham and Smith streets, was in a field gathering peas about noon, and was sun-struck. Officer Corby conveyed her to her residence, and called medical aid, but she died about an hour after.

James Smith, a flagger, was prostrated yesterday afternoon at the corner of Washington and Myrtle avenues. He lies in a very precarious position.

James Mulligan, a laborer employed in laying water-pipes, was taken to his residence in Dickenson-alley, yesterday afternoon, insensible, and died last evening.

Police Department.—The Police department of the Mayor's office was unusually busy on Saturday. John Kregi was charged with keeping an intelligence office at No. 1 Greenwich-street, without license. Eight persons were variously fined for a violation of City ordinances. A bogus ticket-dealer, Henry Smithers, No. 141 Liberty-street, was brought up for selling a bogus ticket to Liverpool, instead of as per steamship to Hamburgh. He was compelled to rectify. A policy-dealer named Reinhard Weyel was arrested for being a broker of policies at No. 67 Leonard-street. He was held to bail in $2,500. Officer Hall effected his capture. William Edwards was arrested for swindling his employers, McCason & Robbins, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-street. He was committed to the Tombs for examination, having been arrested by officer Helliard. George Brown was found by officer McArthur drunk in the Park. He was taken before Justice Osborn, and committed for examination.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Defeat of Col. Steptoe Confirmed.

The Philadelphia Public Buildings—The New-York Appointments—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, June 28.

The disastrous news from the Pacific is confirmed by dispatches received here. Gov. McMullan says:

> "An express has arrived from the head-quarters of Col. Steptoe, in the Simcoe Valley, with dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Casey, and letters to me, informing us of the defeat, on the 16th inst., at the First Crossing of Snake River, about thirty miles above its junction with the Columbia, of the command of Col. Steptoe. The command consisted of five companies, or four hundred men. The Indians are reported as having been fifteen hundred strong, and composed of the Snake, Palouse, and other tribes.
>
> The action resulted in three officers and fifty men being killed. Two of the officers killed are Capt. Wyndsas and Lieut. Gadden. The Indians took two howitzers which belonged to the command, and all but sixty pack animals. In fact, so complete is said to have been the rout, that the officer in command was compelled to fall back with the utmost precipitation. The battle took place while the regulars were in the act of crossing the river."

Letters to Governor Stevens, also, say that Colonel Steptoe lost everything but sixty mules.

Treaties with these Indians have been pending for a long time in the United States Senate. The Indians have concluded that their lands are to be taken from them without compensation, and hence their hostilities. Their success, it is apprehended by the War Department, will embolden them to attack the settlements, and the most energetic steps will be taken to protect the inhabitants. It was determined, to-day, to dispatch an officer by the next steamer, with power to call out volunteers, while a portion of the Utah Army will proceed along the Emigrant trail to Snake River Valley, and down to Fort Walla Walla.

Secretary Cobb and Attorney-General Black left to-day for Philadelphia. Postmaster-General Brown will follow in the morning. They are directed, by a resolution of Congress, to arrange for a Custom-house, Post-office, and Court-room for that city.

The New-York appointments have been made, but will not be published for a few days.

The contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is in the hands of the Attorney-General for adjustment.

Hon. William A. Harris is spoken of as the successor of Gen. Lamar.

John Van Buren has been here, urging the appointment of Preston of Kentucky as Minister to London. Judge Roosevelt, however, has the inside track.

Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

The reported war news from Oregon causes great sensation. The three Volunteer regiments will be immediately raised, and orders will be sent to hasten troops from Utah to the Pacific.

It is not true that a contract for expediting the California Mail by way of Salt Lake is signed. It is refused for want of funds.

A fierce contest is proceeding for the Post-Offices in the interior of New-York. The Soft-Shells generally are carrying off the "spoils." Many of them departed to-day.

F. J. Grund returned from Illinois, reports that Douglas will be beaten by the Administration in the election. Grund sails in the *Persia* to Europe, probably in secret diplomatic employment.

Southern men are urging Mr. Buchanan to bury the hatchet with Douglas, and save Illinois from the Republicans. Douglas insists on the dismissal of Lieb, Carpenter, etc.

A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, June 28.

A decided stand has been taken in regard to Central American affairs. The Governments of the several States will at once be informed, through our Ministers, that the Administration is determined, in any event, to sustain all the rights and interests which have been secured to our citizens by grants or charter in that quarter.

The Secretary of the Interior has rendered an important decision in the case of the alleged proprietors of Superior City, on a question involving conflicting preëmption claims. The contestants failed to show that they had settled on any improved land for their own benefit, and it was in evidence that they were employees of others, under whose direction and for whose benefit they acted. Therefore their claim is invalid and ordered to be canceled. This decision establishes the precedent that neither of the acts of 1841 and 1844 for the relief of citizens of towns on the lands of the United States refers to town sites not already occupied as such at the time of their passage, and that the parties must be actual occupants of the town in order to enjoy the advantages they confer.

Attorney General Black, Postmaster General Brown, and Secretary Cobb, accompanied by Engineer Bowman, have left for Philadelphia, in order to arrange for the buildings for the Courts, Custom-House and Post-Office in that city.

Governor Sibley, of Minnesota, arrived here this morning, to attend in person the important business of that State.

Major Wayne died this morning of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Later from Utah.

St. Louis, Monday, June 28.

A dispatch from Leavenworth dated 24th inst by the U. S. Express Company to Booneville, say an express from Camp Scott had arrived, bringing dates the 10th inst, five days later than by the mail just arrived. Letters from the garrison by this arrival report Col. Hoffman within one, and Captain Marcy within two days' march of Fort Bridger. It was stated that Governor Cumming felt considerable distrust of the Mormons and their promises, and that the Army would break camp and march on to the capital. By the 15th inst., there would be an efficient and well-armed force of 2,500 men, provisions in plenty, and the troops eager for the command to march.

Indian Depredations on the Minnesota River.

Chicago, Monday, June 28.

Reports from Dacotah Territory state that the Yankton Indians, three thousand in number, are committing depredations in the white settlements along the Minnesota River. The cause is dissatisfaction at their annuities, now due, not being paid by the Government. They, therefore, intend to recover their lands, and drive the whites away. They have destroyed the village of Medary and burnt the town of Flandrau; an emigrant train had also been plundered. The settlers were concentrating at Minnesota Falls, preparatory to defensive operations.

Death of the Hon. Albert H. Nelson.

Boston, Monday, June 28.

The Hon. Albert H. Nelson, late Judge on the Bench of the Superior Court, died yesterday at the McLean Insane Asylum, in Somerville.

The thermometer here to-day, reached 90° in the shade.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

Montpelier, Vt., Monday, June 28.

The Delegates to the Republican State Convention, to convene here to-morrow, are arriving in large numbers. Hon. Hiland Hall, of Bennington, and Hon. James M. Slade, of Middlebury, are the most spoken of as nominees for Governor.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Monday, June 28.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, 24th inst., says that the testimony in the case of General Lane was concluded to-day, and to-morrow is fixed for the argument. Public opinion is too much divided to allow of a prediction of the result.

Wreck of the Steamer Kate Sarchett.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 28.

The steamer *Kate Sarchett* was wrecked 25 miles below Vincennes, Ind., on Friday. All hands were saved. The boat was valued at $10,000, on which there is no insurance. Three thousand dollars worth of freight was lost.

News by the Southern Mail.

Washington, Monday, June 28.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand.

The ship *Knickerbocker*, from Liverpool, which went ashore at Abaco, caught fire on the 3d inst., and was totally destroyed. The cargo was saved in a damaged state and taken to Nassau. One hundred and ten of her steerage passengers had arrived in New-Orleans.

In Capt FORD's battle, 1,000 Camanches are said to have been engaged, and two of the head chiefs are reported to have been killed. They were not Reserve Indians.

The yacht *Wanderer* had arrived in Charleston.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Monday, June 28—10 A. M.

The weather is thick with rain, but has some appearance of a clear-up.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Controversy Between the Trustees and the Director, Dr. Gould.

Dismissal of Dr. Gould—Remarks of T. W. Olcott, Esq.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, June 28.

It is known to the readers of the TIMES that there has existed for some time past an unfortunate difference between the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory here, and Dr. GOULD, the Director, and also, as a consequence, to some extent at least, with some of the officers of the Coast Survey. In 1855, while the institution was in its infancy, Dr. BACHE, who is the chief of the Coast Survey, proposed, on certain conditions, to take charge of the Observatory and work it for its own and the Coast Survey's benefit. A friendly understanding but no arrangement, by which the Trustees parted with the control or surrendered any of their powers, was entered into with Dr. BACHE, under which Dr. GOULD assumed the office of Director. At a meeting on the 4th inst., a report on behalf of the Executive Committee was submitted by JOHN N. WILDER, Esq., which arraigned Dr. GOULD on serious charges, which was followed by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the constantly recurring difficulties which this Board has experienced in the affairs of the Dudley Observatory, arising from want of harmony between Dr. GOULD and the members of this Board, have satisfied the Board that some new arrangement is absolutely necessary, and that the President be requested to communicate these facts to the Scientific Council.

It is proper to understand that at the time the arrangement was entered into with the Coast Survey, through Dr. BACHE, a Scientific Council was formed to further its objects, consisting of Dr. BACHE, Prof. HENRY, Prof. PIERCE and Dr. GOULD. The latter gentleman having assumed the title and powers of Director under the auspices of this Council, with the consent of the Trustees, the above resolution was directed to be sent to Dr. BACHE. His reply to it was laid before the meeting on Saturday last. At the same meeting THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., who originally contributed $10,000, and has quite recently offered to give as much more, presented, in a long speech, a variety of charges against Dr. GOULD, which led to the adoption of the resolutions you have already published, dismissing him from the post of Director, and from all connection with the Institution.

In these remarks Mr. OLCOTT gave a full history of the Observatory. He stated that in September, 1855, Prof. BACHE, as the head of the Coast Survery, proposed to the Trustees that if means could be raised to purchase certain instruments for the Observatory, the Coast Survey would provide others, and that the whole should have the hearty coöperation of Professors PIERCE and GOULD and the aid of Dr. PETERS. This was accepted; $14,000 was raised, and Dr. GOULD, after a voyage to Europe, contracted for a Heliometer with Mr. SPENCER, of Canastota. Dr. GOULD and Mr. GAVIT afterwards went to Europe again and purchased instruments, some of which were broken on the way home. Mr. OLCOTT accused Dr. GOULD of gross mismanagement of the funds, and general impracticability of character and conduct. He undertook useless and extensive alterations in the buildings, and wasted large sums of money without any useful result. Nearly $1,200 was lost by his useless experiments upon clocks. Up to the close of 1857 he had the entire confidence of the Trustees, and everything was done in accordance with his directions. He procured plans for additional buildings which would have cost $100,000,—and yet, during all these schemes for increasing the expenses of this institution he was a candidate for a Professorship in another.

But it was not until the Trustees had been induced by Dr. GOULD to dismiss Dr. PETERS, a most valuable and accomplished astronomer, that his real hostility to the Observatory was suspected. At the meeting when this action took place, Dr. GOULD disclaimed all responsibility for everything that had been done, and alleged that he had received no aid or support from the Trustees. And from this time he became openly and avowedly hostile to the institution. He has complained in letters that he had been compelled to pay from his own pocket the necessary expenses of the Observatory,—statements which he must have known to be utterly untrue. He has treated the Trustees with discourtesy whenever they have visited the institution. He has furthermore neglected his duties The Corning clock which Dr. GOULD was directed to contract for in 1855, and which was to have been furnished forthwith, for some unaccountable reason has not arrived.

The beautiful clock generously given by the Messrs. BLUNT, New-York, was rejected by Dr. GOULD, and yet he has in the Observatory and dwelling eleven clocks, useful only as toys for the entertainment of his juvenile companions and visitors. Although the splendid transit instrument has been on hand for twenty months, there has been made no attempt to mount it. The magnificent circle has been on hand since October last, and nothing done with it. Why, asks Mr. OLCOTT, this studied delay? Why have these costly and unequaled instruments been suffered to lie in boxes, when every astronomer, conscious of his own powers, would pant for the unfolding glories they are expected to reveal? The reason lies, says Mr. OLCOTT, in a discreet unwillingness on the part of Dr. GOULD to test his skill as a practical astronomer.

Mr. OLCOTT referred to several instances in which Dr. GOULD had spoken disparagingly and untruly of the Trustees, both in conversation and in letters, and also charges him with devoting a large portion of his time to deriving an income from determinations of the longitude. Mr. O. states, in conclusion, that the Trustees of this Institution aimed at securing for it a national character, and as a means to this end, to coöperate in harmonious action with the Observatories at Washington, Cambridge, Cincinnati and Ann Arbor; but we find, he adds, that Dr. GOULD's personal relations with MITCHELL, with MAURY, with BOND, and with BRUNNO, names illustrious in astronomical science, are such as to preclude the hope of concert and coöperation with them. Cambridge is the original point from whence the longitude of all other places in the country has been determined, but instead of asking the aid of the Cambridge Observatory, equipped and in readiness for service, Dr. GOULD takes a point in New-York, determined by Cambridge observatory, and which increases by one remove the chances of error, if not the cost of the work; and cannot stoop so low as to acknowledge the authority of that old and respected Institution.

In spite of all these discouragements, Mr. OLCOTT represented the institution as being in a prosperous condition. It has a library of 1,100 valuable works,—the Observatory buildings and instruments worth $45,000, the Calculating engine worth $5,000, a dwelling-house worth $10,000, and the whole of Mrs. DUDLEY's gift, which is yet untouched and amounts to $50,000. Mr. OLCOTT disavowed any feelings of personal hostility towards Dr. GOULD, and said he had been actuated solely by a sense of duty in this exposure.

After his paper was read Judge HARRIS offered the resolutions you have already published and they were adopted. Dr. GOULD's connection with the Observatory is thus ended,—but of course he will address the public in reply to these accusations.

The Regatta—Award of the Prizes.

The time for awarding the prizes to the winning yachts, was 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. The *Minnie* was awarded the first prize, for sloops, and the *Silvie* the first prize for schooners.

The sum made up by the regular entries was about $400, and an equal amount was subscribed by outsiders. It has been equally divided between them.

The *Rebecca* was ruled out for deviating from the course, not alone in passing through Plumb Island passage, but for passing the wrong side of other defined boundaries, as well as for lowering a boat contrary to the rules.

THE LATE CASHIER OF THE BRIDGEPORT BANK DROWNED AT YONKERS.—Mr. AMES, till recently Cashier of the Bridgeport Bank, was drowned at 8½ o'clock Sunday evening, at Yonkers, while bathing in North River. He was taken with cramps immediately after plunging into the water, and sunk before assistance reached him. Nearly all night was spent in dragging the river in search of the body, but without effect. Mr. AMES and his family were boarding temporarily at the Getty House.

The Eucleian Society of the New-York University celebrated its anniversary, in the large chapel of the University, last evening. The Rev. H. S. CARPENTER delivered an oration on "Man," and PARK BENJAMIN read a poem entitled "True Independence." Both were productions of merit.

FROM CUBA AND THE GULF.

The American Cruisers—Where they Are, and What they are Doing—Further Details of News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

The greater part of the vessels of the Home Squadron have already reached our coasts, and are cruising diligently about the Gulf in search of the offending Britishers. The *Wabash* saw the Vice-Admiral in Jamaica, and received from him every assurance of the speedy cessation of further visits from Her Majesty's cruisers, accompanied with the positive denial of said cruisers having received orders to search any American vessels. He further stated that the commanders of the *Jasper*, *Buzzard* and *Styx* would be held to a strict account of their doings. With this information the *Wabash* put to sea again, and has since been cruising on the north side of the Island.

The *Water Witch* was last heard from at Sagua.

The *Fulton*, *Dispatch* and *Arctic* are cruising between Havana and Sagua le Grande.

The bark *Louise*, of Philadelphia, was fired into by the *Jasper*, when about eight miles distant from Matanzas. The *Jasper* displayed Spanish colors and fired four shots, but the *Louise* having a fine breeze, ran away from her. The Spanish Admiral says that though the offending vessel sailed under Spanish colors, it could not possibly have been one of the vessels under his command, as the only one answering at all to the description given by the Captain of the *Louise* was in port at the time. Captain HARSTEIN had taken charge of the matter, and intends to sift it to the bottom.

The *Arctic* passed the *Styx* bearing down on her under Spanish colors. When she passed, she hauled them down, and ran up the English flag. This was merely a piece of impertinence on the part of the English commander.

The last news from the States, manifesting as it does the firm determination on the part of the American people to resist the right of search, have brought down the pride of our English and Scotch residents to the proper level. They look sheepish in spite of themselves. The Spanish barbers declare that they will have to charge them an extra pesita for shaving, their faces have grown so long.

It is rumored that General CONCHA is in receipt of private advices from Spain, informing him that the Home Government have determined on sending out his successor as soon as possible. In anticipation of such an event he has hurried on to completion the near wharf, on the Alameda de Caula, which is to bear his name. The coasters have already been sent there to discharge and load, and the whole face of things in this hitherto quiet ward has suddenly changed. The beautiful walk has given place to the busy throng of commerce, and the sober Creoles who were wont to make it their evening promenade will have to go elsewhere for fresh air and quiet chat. It is one of the finest wharves in the world, provided with neat iron sheds for the protection of the goods waiting shipment from our drenching Summer showers, and cost the Government $200,000, including the paving of the street with Boston granite. It was CONCHA's intention to build a fine pier for the many steamers that touch at this place, but this part of the plan will be left to his successor, if he has energy enough.

Another of his important acts is the establishment of a new system for the capture of highway robbers which I recommend to the consideration of Mayor TIEMANN. It is called the *Somaten*, and may be compared to a general rising of the country *en masse* for the capture of offenders. Whenever a crime is committed, notice is to be immediately given thereof, and all the male inhabitants of the district, including the troops, are to assemble and assist in the capture of the robbers. The church and plantation bells are to be rung, and signal guns fired to govern the directions of the parties. The planters and country people do not seem to relish the new system at all, and from a pretty intimate knowledge of the Guajoros and localities of the Island, I would venture to assert that it will not prove effective in clearing the country of the robbers and assassins that infest it. If the Government demoralizes the people by permitting them to fight cocks, and gamble in the Royal Lottery, it cannot expect anything else for a result.

One of the latest feats of these robbers was the seizure of the Lieutenant-Governor of San Antonio, near his own residence, and completely stripping him of everything valuable. He was returning with his lady from a visit a short distance in the country, when his carriage was stopped and he himself tied like a negro to the nearest palm tree. They took from him valuables and part of his clothing, and relieved his wife of her trinkets, and when they took leave of him told him never to take arms with him when he went out with his lady, unless he was courageous enough to use them. CONCHA immediately removed him for his cowardly conduct, but though every effort has been made to capture the robbers, they are still at large. CONCHA probably thinks the *Somaten* will catch them.

The health of the city, notwithstanding the incessant rains, is quite good. In Matanzas the yellow fever is reported to be very fatal.

Cruise of the Steamer Arctic.

U. S. STEAMER ARCTIC,
KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, June 21, 1858.

After communicating with the shore at Havana on the 15th, we got under way for Matanzas, having learned that a Spanish war schooner had fired into the *Louisa* off that port, and that the *Fulton* and *Water Witch* were then upon the same errand, viz., to inquire into the matter. We arrived there on the morning of the 17th, and found that it was a false alarm, and that the *Water Witch* had left nine days before and the *Fulton* three days before. We then came back to Havana and fell in with the *Fulton* and *Wabash* off the Moro on the morning of the 18th.

At daylight in the morning of the 16th we made out a large paddle steamer, which stood for us as soon as she made us out. As she drew near we hoisted our ensign and she the Spanish colors. We went to quarters and awaited her approach in breathless silence, for although she had Spanish colors up, she looked every inch an Englishman. When about a quarter of a mile off she hauled up and showed us her broadside, and we thought certainly we should receive a shot. However, after surveying us from the tops of her wheel-houses for a few moments, she up with her helm and showed us her heels very much to our disgust.

On our arrival at Matanzas we learned that this vessel was the notorious *Styx*, and that she had gone into Havana when she left us. She appeared to be a very fine vessel, but little smaller than the *Saranac*, and if we had engaged could have made short work of us. Indeed, if it is true that some of our Senators wish the *Styx* to be captured and brought into one of our ports, it may be to their edification to be informed that the *Wabash* is the only vessel in these waters which could do it, and that even the little gun-boat *Jasper* could capture three vessels like the *Arctic* at once with the greatest ease. It is said in fact that the English are very much disgusted to think that vessels of this class should be sent by our Government to teach them better manners.

The *Wabash*, after keeping the *Fulton* and this vessel upon her quarters off the Moro all day Friday, like two chickens under the wings of an old hen, started off in the evening for this place for coal with us in tow.

The gun-boat *Jasper* was in here two weeks ago looking for the *Styx*, with orders for her to repair to Jamaica and give a strict account of her proceedings against our vessels. I think it will result that the accounts given of her visits to American ships have been very much exaggerated, but that she has been very active in putting in practice "the right of visit," appears very probable from the manner in which she stood for us. Hoisting Spanish colors, too, has a suspicious look. It is very probable that the rich prize by the *Jasper* of a slave bark taken in March last, with a large amount of gold on board, has been too strong an incentive for the English to stand upon much ceremony.

The *Styx* was in here on the 25th ult., boarded eight or ten vessels on her way in and remained a week. It was then that her commander saw, for the first time, our Northern papers, and learned, so he says, the manner in which his officers had conducted themselves when boarding our ships. He says he has no doubt but they will dismiss him from the service, not so much for having done what he has, but because it has created such an excitement in our country. The people have treated him very coolly, only one gentleman besides the English Consul, having anything to say to him, while under ordinary circumstances this is one of the most hospitable places in the world to all strangers.

This place is rapidly improving, and if Congress would give it some attention and spend a little money in the right direction, it could be made the really most important naval station we have. Indeed, if our ships could find here all they require, we could get along very well without Cuba.

We go to sea to day at noon, and will repair to our cruising ground—the north side of Cuba—and although it is considered here that there is no further occasion for our remaining longer upon the station, we cannot leave until we get orders from Washington.

Commodore SKELLEY, the English Naval commander at Port Royal, Jamaica, told the flag-officer, LAVALLETTE, that the officers of those steamers had no orders whatever with regard to boarding our vessels, and that he had already sent for them to give an account of themselves, but that his Government would never relinquish the right to heave our vessels to and board them.

The *Water Witch* arrived here yesterday morning for coal. The *Colorado* is expected here this week.

Arrival of the Empire City.

M. FELIX BELLY AND T. F. MEAGHER AMONG THE PASSENGERS—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The United States mail steamship *Empire City*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Esq., commanding, arrived this morning from New-Orleans and Havana. Her dates are from New-Orleans the 20th inst., and Havana the 23d.

The *Granada*, from Aspinwall, delivered her mails duly to the *Empire City* at Havana.

Outside the harbor, when leaving, the *Empire City* exchanged salutations with the *Arctic*, Capt. HARTSTEIN, cruising off the port.

There is the usual dearth of news from Havana. Freights from Europe are slightly improved; for the United States a trifling decline is noted. Exchange —London, 12 to 12½ P.; New-York and Northern Ports, ½ to 2 for P.; New-Orleans, 3 to 3½ do.

Among the passengers from Havana are T. F. MEAGHER, Esq., Sen. DON RAMON PAEZ, and the noted M. FELIX BELLY, the French contractor in Central America. The two first-named parties have spent the last four months in Costa Rica, whence they bring interesting sketches, documents, ancient Indian relics, rare specimens of natural history, &c., &c.

M. BELLY, it is said, comes to New-York with the intention of making an *exposé* of the doings of North Americans in Central America for the last twenty-five or thirty years. His attacks, it is rumored, will be especially directed against the American envoy, consuls, commercial agents, and roving commissioners of every description. He claims to have substantiatory documents.

The names of Col. FRANK ANDERSON and Col. BRUNO VON NATZMER, officers of Gen. WALKER, also appear in the list from New-Orleans.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The overpowering heat, the German Festival, and other things interfered with Signor AMODIO's benefit last night. The house was poorly attended, the performance very excellent.

It is now announced that Wednesday will be the last appearance of all the artists. All the miscellaneous benefits are postponed *sine die*, and with this one performance the season comes to an end.

MR. MOSS' BENEFIT.—The benefit to this gentleman comes off to-day and night, at the Academy of Music. A programme of unusual attractiveness has been prepared for the occasion, and those who patronize the entertainment will certainly have their money's worth. The particulars will be found in another column. Afternoon performance commences at 1½, with the 4th act of "The Merchant of Venice" (Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss CLIFTON in the principal parts.) Bryant's Minstrels follow; then the musical burlesque of the "Swedish Nightingale (Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT and Miss MARY SHAW in the principal parts;) and then the farce of the "Rough Diamond." In the evening at 7½, an act of "The Americans in Paris" will be given, (with LESTER, BLAKE, DAVENPORT, Mrs. ALLEN, and Miss MARY GANNON;) then a *grand pas* by Mlle. CHRISTINE, and a Medley by *la petite* EMMELINE; then the tragedy of "Medea" (with MATILDA HERON, Mrs. ALLEN, Mr. ALLEN, and others;) then a musical intermezzio in which Signor AMODIO, Signor GASPARONI, Dr. GUILMETTE, and others sing; then the farce of "An Unwarrantable Intrusion," (with Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Mr. WHITING;) and lastly, an Irish Jig by *la petite* ALICE, and La Madrelienne by Mlle. CHRISTINE. This is surely enough for the money.

The Cunningham Case—The Murder of Paudeen Regarded as a Public Blessing.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leader upon the Cunningham homicide this morning, in connection with the remarks of "A Peaceable Man," is so extraordinary that I would beg leave to again direct your attention to the consideration of the subject.

Now, as to the course of the trial of CUNNINGHAM we know nothing. We have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of a single member of the bar engaged in that case; they may be, and doubtless are, men of standing in the profession. We did not read the evidence adduced, (for we are not fascinated with that kind of literature.) The character of "PAUDEEN," however, was as well known in this community as that of HORACE GREELEY or JAMES GORDON BENNETT. He carried in his face the best possible evidence of the termination and consequence of "*a rough and tumble quarrel*," received by him at *the teeth* of another ruffian in "*a licking*" inflicted some years ago. He himself, in "*a licking*" he gave a man of the same stamp, *had* committed unnecessarily and wantonly *a felony*—to wit, had bitten off his nose, which in this State is declared by statute a felony, and is punished as *mayhem*, although not mayhem at Common law. Upon the same basis stand some other personal disfigurements and injuries. The following is the language of the revised statutes:

Fourth edition, Vol. 1, p. 850, (sec. 27.) "*Every person who, from premeditated design, evinced from lying in wait for the purpose, or in any other manner, or with intention to kill or commit any felony, shall*

1. *Cut out or disable the tongue: or*
2. *Put out an eye: or*
3. *Slit the lip, or slit or destroy the nose: or*
4. *Cut or disable any limb or member of another, shall be imprisoned in a State Prison for such term as the Court shall prescribe, not less than seven years.*"

Now, at common law, castration was not mayhem, and was not punishable at all criminally as such, neither was any personal injury, save it affected a man so as to disable him from defence in a fight.

Now, the entire antecedents of *Paudeen* were such as to induce any man to believe that he would either gouge out his eyes, or bite off his nose, and if these are not personal injuries, what under the sun are they? That there was "a reasonable ground to apprehend" this catastrophe in the case of CUNNINGHAM—who knew well the character of *Paudeen*—none but a natural-born fool can deny.

But irrespective of the law you quote, CUNNINGHAM was perfectly justifiable in killing Paudeen. He was attacked, and whether he had reasonable ground to suppose that his nose would be bitten off or not, he acted as every American, or any one who has resided any time in this country, would act.

The old common-law doctrine that a man has got to *run* even when he fears the intent of his adversary is to kill him, until he is brought up against a stone wall so high that he can't jump over it, is nonsense, and has long ceased to be regarded as law in the United States. Running would, in such a case where fire-arms were used, precipitate the event that he wished to avoid. If a man shoots at you, courage is discretion, and you should close instantly with him and prevent his re-cocking his weapon, as illustrated in the case of Secretary BROWN, in his rencontre with the clerk this Winter in the Patent Office. The *person* of a man in this country is held as *sacred*, and the man who violates it, does so at the risk of his life. Judge MCCLURE, of Pittsburg, in a recent case, where a man shot another who attempted to cowhide him, but did not kill him, in the prosecution for *the intent to kill*, used the following language to the Jury:

"That man who uses a cowhide on the shoulders of another in public, ought to expect to be laid dead at his feet. The disgrace of submitting to such outrage calmly, sneakingly, or quietly, is what no man not an ingrained coward can do; what human nature in this country, at least, cannot, and, it is to be hoped, never will."

Now this is recognized as law by public opinion and common sense. The day indeed will be a sad one for Americans, when they become so mean-spirited as to intrust their satisfaction, in such instances, to the "law's delay," instead of laying low the assailant at the instant of the assault. This public commonsense law is not peculiar to Western Pennsylvania, but predominates here in this goodly City of New-York, and everywhere, that men are not cowards and womanish. Moreover, the very passage of the act you quote is a recognition of this fact respecting public opinion. The Legislature only urges the English rule of justifiable homicide, accommodating it to a *more honorable and high-minded people, neither women, nor cowards, nor slaves, nor cotton-spinners, nor shop-keepers, by nature, but men of courage, understanding their rights and determined upon self-defence.*

Now, if homicide is justifiable in the instances recognized by the statute you quote, is it not much more justifiable in cases wherein through neglect the Legislature is silent? but which the universal voice of mankind—and especially American man and womankind—has pronounced much more flagrant and terrible? If the loss of your nose warrants you to kill the man who attempts to bite it off—will not the loss of your *daughter's*, or *mother's*, or *sister's honor* warrant equally your bathing your arms to the elbow in the blood of him who *attempts* to assail them? What is wealth and life worth without *honor?* The loss of honor in a woman is worse than death, and shall those to whom she naturally looks for protection, merely "bite their thumbs at him," who by *word* or *act*, attempts to rob them of the only bond to life?

The man who traduces a woman, that woman has a right to compel her nearest male relative to pour out his very *heart's blood*. This is a rule and law of public opinion; and the man who fails in such cases of his duty the world frowns on, and his acquaintances pass with a smile of pity.

"Killing is no murder," although murder is always a killing. Yours, &c., COMMON SENSE.

P. S.—With respect to the killing of PAUDEEN, if you will hold the purse and execute the trust, I will contribute $10 to purchase a fitting testimonial to CUNNINGHAM, for having acted the part of a public benefactor in ridding this community of an intolerable bully and pest.

Conviction and Sentence of Mrs. Sarah Littles.

On Saturday morning, the trial of Mrs. SARAH LITTLES, at Rochester, came to a close. It will be recollected that she was indicted for participating with her brother, IRA STOUT, already convicted, in the murder of her husband, CHARLES W. LITTLES, on the 30th of December last. The case occupied a special Oyer and Terminer five days.

The Jury retired about 4½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, and were soon engaged in an animated discussion of the matter, with little prospect of coming to an immediate conclusion. As subsequent revelations to the Court developed, the Jury proceeded to try the prisoner upon a new issue—one not presented in the indictment or even hinted at during the whole trial, viz.: that of being accessory to the murder after the fact.

Soon after the Jury retired the Court took a recess, to come together at the ringing of the bell, if the jury were ready to come in. A hundred or more people remained in the Court-room, notwithstanding the intense heat, until dark, hoping to hear the verdict announced. At 8:20 the Judges were notified that the Jury wanted some instruction. They repaired to the Court-room, and the Jury came in, when the following colloquy ensued:

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, answer to your names. [The Jury answered.] Have you agreed upon a verdict?

W. L. Burtis—We have not. At the request of the the Jury, your honor, I desire to make an inquiry—to ask information upon two points. If we find the prisoner accessory *after the fact*, either of murder or homicide, under what degree of manslaughter does it fall in either case or both?

Judge Mason—There is no charge in the indictment of being accessory after the fact. That is so, is it not, District-Attorney?

Mr. Huson—There is no such count in the indictment.

Judge Mason—Gentlemen, you having nothing to do with the question of accessory after the fact—there is no evidence upon which to predicate such a charge—it is not an issue.

Burtis—We should like to be further informed as to the different degrees of manslaughter—we did not all understand what you read to the Court.

Judge Mason read the statute defining murder, and the four degrees of manslaughter.

Burtis—Are we to understand that the Jury, to agree, must bring a verdict of guilty, or not guilty of murder?

Judge Mason—If you find the prisoner guilty of murder, you will say so in your verdict—if you find her guilty of any degree of manslaughter, you will state what degree, and say nothing about murder.

Burtis—We understand your Honor.

Judge Mason—If there is any possibility of your coming to an agreement within a short time, we will hold the court open to receive your verdict.

Burtis—We will let you know in five minutes.

The Jury then retired, and in about ten minutes reported to the court that there was no prospect of an immediate agreement. The court then adjourned to 8½ o'clock this morning. The jury took the large court-room, and occupied it all night.

SIXTH DAY.

Saturday, June 26.—Precisely at half-past eight the court convened, and the jury came into court It was understood that they had agreed upon a verdict, and there was some anxiety manifested by the numerous audience to know what it was.

THE VERDICT.

After the Clerk had called the roll, he said: Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Mr. Fulton, Foreman—We have.

Clerk—Jury, look upon the prisoner—prisoner, look upon the Jury. What say you, gentlemen of the Jury, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

Foreman—Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree!

The announcement of the verdict caused no sensation in court, and was about what many expected. The prisoner was calm and did not appear to be disappointed by the result. Her friends were rather pleased than otherwise.

THE SENTENCE.

District-Attorney Huson, soon after the verdict was announced, rose and moved the Court that sentence be pronounced against Sarah Littles.

The Court inquired if the counsel for the prisoner had any objection to sentence being pronounced, and was answered in the negative.

Mrs. Littles then came forward to the Clerk's desk and took the preliminary oath, answering the usual questions as follows:

I am twenty years old; was born at Wilksbarre, Penn; I have a common school education—can read and write; I have had religious instruction in the Episcopal Church.

Judge Mason—Sarah Littles, you have been indicted, tried and convicted by an impartial jury of your countrymen, of manslaughter in the second degree; have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against you?

Prisoner—I have nothing to say, Sir.

Judge Mason—The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the female convict department of the State Prison at *Sing Sing for the period of seven years!*

And thus ended the trial of Sarah Littles.

The Rochester *Union and Advertiser* says:

"Mrs. LITTLES expressed her determination to go to prison, with a resolve to do her duty while there, and so demean herself as to inspire the confidence of friends, and with a hope that she may at some future time be pardoned, and have an opportunity to convince those who blame her that she can conduct herself as a good woman should. She will probably be taken to Sing Sing early next week."

IRA STOUT was sentenced to be hung on the 18th inst., but a stay has been obtained in his case, preparatory to an application for a new trial.

THE DICKENS DIFFICULTY.—A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Atlas and Bee* says:

"The scandalous reports about DICKENS and his family have excited much attention here—but the manly card of Mr. DICKENS, published in *Household Words*, relieves him from the imputation of infidelity. I was yesterday conversing with a gentleman well acquainted with the Dickens family, and he attributes the difference between the novelist and wife to diverse views they take in regard to the religious education of their daughters. Mr. DICKENS is a decided latitudinarian in his views, and generally attends the Unitarian Church, while Mrs. DICKENS, an Edinburg lady, brought up in the stricter doctrines of Presbyterianism, still clings to the religious ideas inculcated in her youth, and naturally wishes her daughters brought up in the same way. The fact of the daughters siding with the father, merely shows that like most young people they approve of those doctrines that offer more freedom, and are generally more attractive in appearance at least."

A VERY MELANCHOLY CASUALTY—A SON OF JUDGE SELDEN DROWNED.—We were deeply pained this morning on the receipt of a telegram announcing the melancholy fact that the eldest son of Judge SELDEN, of the Court of Appeals, aged 12 years, was drowned yesterday in Irondequoit Bay, near Rochester, where the Judge resides. He had gone to the bay, in company with his father, for the purpose of learning to swim. It was while the father was teaching his boy that the accident occurred. But we have not heard the particulars of the sad event. The stricken family will have the warm sympathies of the public in their terrible bereavement.—*Albany Evening Journal, June 26.*

The following note exhibits the action of the "Local Board" upon a case that lately came before Justice STEERS:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.
TRUSTEES' ROOM, TENTH WARD.

JOSEPH W. MATHER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* At a meeting of School Officers of the Tenth Ward, held this date, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the School Officers of the Tenth Ward having carefully and impartially examined into and investigated a charge brought against Mr. MATHER, Principal of Grammar School No. 20, by Mr. FOWLER, of severe and unusual punishment of his son, do, after mature deliberation, decide the case dismissed. By order. (Signed.)

PETER PARKS, Secretary.

The Annual Commencement of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., occurs on Thursday next, July 1, instead of the third Thursday of July, as in previous years. The annual meeting of the House of Convocation will be held on Wednesday.

STEALING A GOVERNOR'S HORSE AND BUGGY.—At 2½ o'clock Saturday afternoon Governor Pinckney, having occasion to visit Blackwell's Island, left his horse and buggy standing at the ferry foot of Fifty-ninth-street. A young Irishman, named James Ryan, took a fancy to the establishment, untied the horse, jumped into the buggy, and whipping up the animal, started off at dashing speed. Arriving at Broadway, he endeavored to dispose of the property, but not being successful in the attempt to find a purchaser, he drove on to the west side of the City. Officer Board, of the Twenty-second Precinct, suspecting from his actions that he had not obtained possession of the property honestly, took him into custody. The horse and buggy were delivered to their owner, and the thief was handed over to Justice Brownell.

MAD DOGS.—Three mad dogs were killed on Sunday, in the Sixteenth Ward—luckily before they had done any injury.

[Advertisement.]

POPULAR HATS AT POPULAR PRICES.—The prevailing excitement just now is in reference to the Summer Hat. KNOX started it. People prophesied that after he had "set the ball in motion," by the beauty of his last production, he would be unable to supply the demand for it; but KNOX is equal to any emergency, and he is sending his customers away delighted with the possession of a Summer Hat, the excellence of which cannot be too highly extolled. Call at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, and make your selections.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA CURED BY DR. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA.

NEW EGYPT, Ocean Co., N. J., Oct. 12, 1857.

O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N.J.

DEAR SIR: Amid the many pathies and isms of the day, it is really gratifying to know that some good can come out of Nazareth, *i. e.* that a remedy is at last found for what are termed *incurable* diseases, by one who has had long years of experience in the medical profession. Dr. H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica has been proved by me to possess all the virtues you have claimed for it, and to be the grand remedy for all diseases of the chest, throat, and lungs. My mother, having had the Asthma for twenty-nine years, has been treated by the leading faculty of New-York and Philadelphia, and been told by five different doctors that her complaint was incurable, and that she never would get well. But, Sir, a trial of your medicine has proved the fallacy of these gentlemen's opinions, and she is recovering as fast as time will permit. She thinks that had she not taken the Cannabis Indica in season, she could not have lived through the past Summer. I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, and a very bad cough, and suffered with chronic costiveness for many years. Through the use of the Extract of Cannabis Indica, and the Purifying and Regulating Pill, these complaints are now thoroughly eradicated, and my bowels are as regular as could be desired. Consumption is a hereditary disease in our family, but with your valuable medicines at hand, I shall never fear its attack.

Respectfully yours, JOHN W. EMLEY.

Price $2 per bottle. Sent to any part of the United States by Express. All orders and communications should be addressed to O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of DR. H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO BEAR THE EXCESSIVE HEAT with comparative ease and comfort. Wear the light, Elastic Zephyr Merino Under-garments. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at MCLAUGHLIN's, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, the original Mose, and the youthful wonder, Master ALFRED STEWART, attracted a large audience to Purdy's National Theatre last night. Both appear again this evening, Mr. CHANFRAU as the *Toodles* and *Mose*, and Master STEWART as *Paddy Murphy*.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Intermittent fevers are inevitably broken up by the Pills. They act simultaneously on the liver, bowels and nervous system. Eruptions vanish under the operation of the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER—Wear the RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER VESTS—light, elastic, gently absorbing perspiration, and extremely cheap. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

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PHOTOGRAPHS,
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Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
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☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

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No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ A Card.
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Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of FINE SILVER WARE is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS, SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, GOBLETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c., of entirely new and elegant designs, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor nor expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.

Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR PRESENTATIONS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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☞ A Very Rich Perfume For the Handkerchief.

Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
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Bouquet d'Ogarita.

Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores at 50 cents a bottle.

☞ Zephyr Merino Under Vests,
For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ Ladies.—Whatever desirable style of workmanship sought for in Gaiters, Youths' and Children's Shoes, or if you require in haste any articles before going into the country, go to CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. Gentlemen's Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers, &c., also made to order.

N. B.—A perfect outfit for families can be selected in a few moments at CANTRELL'S. Call on him.

☞ Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Green Peas may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve diplomas, one medal and two premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.

N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. "They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.* They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Yo, Heave O.

We have still a complete assortment of STRAW HATS of the above style, now so much worn by the YOUNG GENTS of this City, in WHITE AND BROWN COLORS.

ALSO, FOR GENTLEMEN,
super and extra super
SILVER-GRAY DUNSTABLE AND LEGHORN,
the LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE HATS of the season. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

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W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

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☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Cartridges.—American Patent for sale of the new waterproof catridge and safety fuse train. For circulars, Government report and other information, apply at No. 134 Mercer-st. GOMUZ & MILLS, Patentees.

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GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
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☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A.D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

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DIED.

TALMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, June 27, ABBY, wife of Thos. M. Talman, aged 25 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, 44 Laight-st

HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 27, ROBBIE GUY, only child of Randolph and Lizzie, and grandchild of R. G. H. Huntington, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days.

Funeral at at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, June 29, from Dr. W. Pardee's residence, No. 212 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Monday, June 28, WILLIAM MURRAY, aged 51 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 197 West 20th-st., to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock.

RICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 28, of disease of the heart, Mrs MARY E. RICKS, relict of the late John Ricks, and daughter of the late David J. Wilson, printer, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 220 Bridge st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HAMMOND.—In Flushing, on Monday, June 28, of disease of the lungs, FRANCES BERNETTA, eldest daughter of Jas Grier and Sarah C. Hammond, aged 2 years, [illegible] months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. S. W. Fowler, Washington-st., Flushing, at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Steamers *Enoch Dean* and *[illegible]* leave Fulton Market slip at at 1 o'clock.

LINDSAY.—At Lynn, Mass, on Saturday, June 19, LUCY LINDSAY, widow of the late Rev. John Lindsay, aged [illegible] years.

JONES.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, June 22, accidentally drowned, SAMUEL Y. JONES, son of the late Hon. Elbert H. Jones, of Long Island, in the 26th year of his age.

BENSON.—In Greenwich, at his residence, on Monday, June 28, after a short illness, Capt. HEVLYN BENSON, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, at Greenwich, Conn.

JANEWAY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, June 27, the Rev. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D., in the 84th year of his age.

The clergy, and the friends of the family generally are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church New-Brunswick, without further notice.

MORRIS.—At sea, on Tuesday, June 8, on board the ship *J. W. Fannin*, Capt. Briggs, from Galveston, [illegible] MORRIS, Esq., of this City, merchant, aged [illegible] years.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is ....950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices

$150,000—CLEARING-OUT SALE—$150,000 OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

I will sell the entire balance of my stock of Fashionable SUMMER CLOTHING at 20 per cent. less than my usual low prices.

I wish it distinctly understood that I will not be undersold by any man or combination of men.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

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ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A OAKLEY, Secretary.

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F.W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of consumption for upwards of 15 years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from them are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery. Send for a book on consumption, (gratis.)

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Has removed his manufactory from No. 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.

DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID RAIT.

HARK, O'ER THE SEA,
In jubilee,
Ten thousand voices swell.
Lyons they sing,
The insect king.
The nations know him well.;
His Powder gives
Each bug that lives
A speedy *coup de grâce*;
And rats and mice,
His Pills so nice,
Destroy in every place.
Then let us all
On Lyons call,
When bug and roach annoy,
Or vermin sly,
Through cupboards hie,
And rob the night of joy.
Beware! Beware!
Of fraud's base snare,
By peddlers often used;
Buy not of these
The remedies,
Or you will be abused.

LYONS' Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424 Broadway.

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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Enameled Watches,	Gold English Patent Levers
Diamond and En'd Watches	Gold Chronometers,
Watches with rich engraved	London Duplex Watches,
cases.	T. F. Cooper Watches,
Gold Magic Watches,	Jules Jurgensen Watches,
Gold Lepines,	Independ't Second Watches,
Gold Detached Levers,	

Silver English Patent Levers, Silver Detached Levers and Lepines. Every Watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No 11 Wall-st., second floor.

HEALTH AND COMFORT
McCURDY'S SKIRT SUPPORTER,
WHAT EVERY LADY NEEDS.

Every lady who prizes health and comfort, should once adopt this excellent invention; it can be found at Mrs. BOWLES', No. 455½ Broadway.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
F. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT.
All kinds of
DRESS TRUNKS, IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS,
And Fine SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.
At No. 4 Murray st.
JOHN BLACK.

MILLER'S VENTILATING SCUTTLE,

An entirely new article for ventilating buildings, without making extra holes in the roof. It can be applied to scuttles now in use, and is warranted storm and burglar proof. One of them (full size) can be seen at the manufactory, No. 26 West Broadway.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.

Now the sun's rays pour down with scorching heat, and the public are again reminded that the Patent Double Ice-Pitchers are essential to their comfort. They are for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LUCIUS HART, No. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace. 15 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

LOST—LAST EVENING BETWEEN 7½ AND 9 P. M., a GOLD WATCH, (hunting-case,) somewhere between Rivington and Madison sts either in [illegible] Essex or Rutgers sts. Any one will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 128 Rivington st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
BUILDING AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE.
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN PORCELAIN WORKS—Door and shutter knobs, with all the variety and styles of Porcelain Hardware, at manufacturers' prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

SAFE, STORE, DOOR LOCKS AND NIGHT Latches, of every quality and description, at whole sale prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

SOLE AGENT FOR GAUTIER & CO.'S black lead crucibles and stove polish. (Warranted.)
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

PIG TIN, LEAD AND ANTIMONY, BAR tin and lead, at lowest cash prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR wrought and cast locks; extra safe, store, door and vault locks, of all descriptions.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

HARDWARE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., (entire,) which is well assorted, not large, and will be sold on liberal terms. The "good will" of the house is valuable, and as one of the junior partners would remain (if desired) with the party purchasing the stock, a very favorable opportunity is presented to any established house desiring to increase their trade, or to parties wishing to engage in the hardware business. Address, or apply to EDWARD P. HEYER & CO., No. 58 Barclay-st.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—OTIS PATENT—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

LIGHTNING RODS.—THE SALAMANDER PAtent, warranted to be the best and most reliable conductor in use. All complete from 5 cents per foot upwards. W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY, in the city of Newark, N. J. There is a population of 64,000, and this is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. There is also a store connected with the manufactory, situated in the principal street, and one of the finest stores in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to enter into the business. Address for two weeks, W. B., Box No. 204 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT of capital is wanted in a manufacturing business now established in the City. The above will bear examination. The important office of Treasurer of the Company, may also be had if desired. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st., to JOHN BRAINERD.

PARTNER—HOOP SKIRTS.—A PARTNER with $1,000, to attend to manufacturing. I have one of the best hoop skirts made, and facilities for selling 10 to 20 dozen per day to best trade. Address, with real name and one reference, HOOPS, Box No. 1,154, Post-Office.

$1,500 CASH AND PARTNER WANTED—to engage with the advertiser, who will invest an equal amount, in a manufacturing business in this City, under circumstances that will net double the investment yearly. The advertiser is a mechanic, and fully understands the entire business. Address MECHANIC, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

$4,000 OR $5,000 WANTED—(WITH AN active or silent partner,) to invest in a legitimate and honorable business, that will return the money in 6 months. This is an unusual opportunity but a real one. Address, with real signature, OSMAN, Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit, of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

EDMUND A. BRUSH,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALEXANDER D. FRASER,
WILLIAM R. NOYES, } Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN MASON,
SAML. GILLIS,
WM. CUMMINGS, } Building Committee of the XIth Ward Board of School Officers.

TO PAINTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPerly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, for painting the interior of Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24 in the VIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of Mr. A. Macrey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby st. The proposals must be separate for the painting of each School, and accompanied with the name of one responsible person, as surety, in each case. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WALTER ROCHE,
THOMAS WHITE,
WILLIAM CANTWELL, } Committee on behalf of School Officers of the VIth Ward.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."

DANIEL SLOTE,
GEO. H. CLARK,
JACOB RAYNOR, } Committee.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer-st., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 29, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of Committees for celebrating the Fourth of July, and transact other business of importance. Let every Veteran be present. By order.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

MILITARY.—SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REGIMENTS—A full dress and fatigue suit of clothing, together with overcoat, epaulets, sash, sword, &c., all quite as good as new, for sale cheap; separate if desired. Apply to J. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THIS DAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 86 West 11th-st., in part as follows: Splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror doors and backs; do corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors, marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets rocking and arm chairs, spring seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignee's Sale—By order of the assignee we will sell the balance of the stock offered by us June 15, including Boirel's Royal Wine Co. port; London do.; Blackburn Madeira; McIverson, Yriarte, Lacoste and Capyden, 1833, and Hamies Nephews' sherries, pale, brown and golden; old cognac brandy, very old; Hennessey do., 1835, in cases and bottles; old Blondell sherry, in demijohns; pale otard do., 1813; Victoria port, do.; Mastell and Hennessey brandy, do; Holland gin, do.; Jamaica rum, do.; hocks, fine clarets, champagnes. Also, sardines, choice Havana cigars, of the following brands: Alburne, Rumarega, La Alata, La Rosa, Sultana, El Canguito, Daniel Webster, Magnolia, Henry Clay, El Globo, La Fontica, &c. Also, the balance of old Q brandy from same stock as sold by us in December, 1851. Also, bottles of old Alto Duro port. Connoisseurs are invited to attend this, it being our last sale this season. Purchasers will do well to attend this sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THURSDAY, JULY 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 374 Broadway, near White-st. Mortgage sale. A large quantity of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c.; removed from No. 69 East 17th-st. for convenience of sale. Consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, mahogany sofas, rockers and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, window drapery, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, splendid gas chandeliers, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, mahogany dressing-bureaus, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany washstands, oil paintings, dining-room furniture, extension dining-table, crockery, dinner, tea and breakfast sets, China and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c. JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Att'y for Mortgagee.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 335 LOTS IN EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS, BROOKLYN—By order of the Supreme Court.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of Wm. M. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, 335 lots and gores on Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., and on Degraw, Sackett, Union and President sts. Streets graded and paved, &c. Maps at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sale positive, without reserve.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, French China, Britannia Ware, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large choice stock, sold in lots to suit country dealers. No postponement, rain or shine, and sales positive for cash.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising about 500 lots of seasonable goods, and will be sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—600 CASES BOOTS, shoes and brogans at auction on THURSDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh goods, well adapted to the national holiday.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY S. BOGART, AT their auction rooms, on FRIDAY, July 2, 1858, all the remaining assets of Stephen Potter, consisting of book accounts, notes, &c., to close the trust. By order of Wm. D. Meeker, Assignee.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—Washington-av., Brooklyn.—Double house, with 15 rooms, containing all the modern improvements, and furnished in the most elegant manner, (2 pianos.) Ground 12 lots, 150x200) is laid out in the most tasty manner with fruit, evergreen and shade trees, and rare flowering shrubs; stable for four horses, &c.; distance 20 minutes by cars from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The place combines the advantages of city and country life; is next avenue to Clinton-av. Rent, with 12 lots, $2,000; with 4 lots and stable, $1,500. Rent is not so much an object as a good tenant, as the owner intends to leave the city for a few years. Apply on the premises 7th house from Myrtle av., east side, (house painted white,) before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—NO. 108 RYERSON-ST., AND A NUMber of other residences in Brooklyn; several in Yonkers, some furnished; some at Astoria and Clifton; also, several in New-York. Country-seats and farms in variety. Lots for sale in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, and Wall st. Ferry, to JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN the house of a private German family, to genteel young men, with or without partial board. A bath-room and gas are on the premises. Apply at No. 28 Market-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Brooklyn Heights, suitable for first class boarders, within two minutes walk of Fulton-ferry. The owner and family would remain (on board) if agreeable. Inquire on the premises, No. 46 Columbia-st.

THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH PANtries, to let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 399 Grand-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TWO-STORY and basement brick house and lot for $1,800, if sold immediately. It is situated at No. 36 Clermont av., corner Park-av., Brooklyn, being about 15 minutes' ride on the cars from Fulton Ferry. It is fitted up with gas, and has a flourishing grapevine in the yard. $1,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FURnished, a new brick house, large grounds, fine shade, carriage house, gas and water, and near the dépôt. Possession now. Also, a snug cottage and a fine double house, with all the conveniences. View of the beautiful Hudson for 30 miles. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the dépôt; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 162, Post-Office, Stamford.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lot No. 3 Beach-st., near West Broadway, containing gas with fixtures and Croton water. The premises can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. *Price*, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING two hundred acres of land, situated in Middlesex County, New Jersey, being three miles from Old Bridge Station and Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The buildings on said farm are all in perfect order; fruit in abundance, and as for convenience, health and a desirable location, cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of WM. B. MOUNT, No. 1 Commercial Building, Jersey City, or of Mrs. REBECCA H. MOUNT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, ON SMITHtown River, elegantly improved; fine lawn, with large trees; front pond and brook; house built in modern style, 42 by 32 feet, with wing; plenty of fruit; one third cash, balance in mortgage. Also, a fine farm of 50 acres, on the borders of the village of Smithtown; good farm-house and out-buildings, one-half mile front on the principal street; plenty of fruit and muck. Terms easy.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY CHEAP.—A fine farm of 105 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co. Good buildings, plenty fruit, &c. Apply at CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Piano-forte warerooms, No. 637 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF OYSter Bay or Glen Cove, L. I., containing from 50 to 75 acres, with good improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. Address FARMER at this office describing the place and lowest price; a good portion in cash if required.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new.
HOVEY & BROTHERS.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 61 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $20 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.
City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.
P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.
Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

4th. FOURTH OF JULY, 4th.
1776.
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
Fireworks, wholesale and retail, No. 385 Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts., at low prices—best quality.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First premium fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years; also, at the Marshall Testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years, at the fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR., Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. W. J. SYMS & BRO., sole agents, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM
No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.
Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL
AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL
COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.
The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:

CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON	$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON	10 50

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL AT REDUCED PRICES AT RETAIL.—The undersigned having determined upon taking orders at retail for their celebrated and superior Black Heath and Hard Broad Mountain White Ash Coals, and also for their prime Red Ash Coal, offer now, and until further notice, to deliver to consumers direct from boats the different sizes required for family uses, screened and in primest order, at the following greatly reduced rates for cash, say:

WHITE ASH of the above-named veins, for furnaces, ranges and stoves, at $4 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

RED ASH, for grates and stoves, at $4 60 per ton of 2,000 lbs., all delivered free of cartage. Delivered from yards the price will be 25c. per ton higher. Orders can be left at the offices of the undersigned, No. 45 South-st., and foot of Warren-st., or at their yards foot of 14th-st., East River, and No. 74 West 32d-st., or at the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co. Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

ANTHRACITE COALS.—CHARLES A. HECKSCHER & CO., shippers of Schuylkill Coals, from the celebrated Black Heath and Broad Mountain White Ash, and the Otto Red Ash Veins, are now prepared to execute orders, either from Philadelphia, (Richmond wharf No. 14,) or from Schuylkill Haven, per canal, at the lowest market rates, for single cargoes, or for contracts—to be furnished in uniform prime order.
OFFICES—No. 45 South-st., New-York; No. 132 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COAL $4 50 PER TON.—I AM NOW DELIVering to all parts of the City, free of cartage, the very best quality of Coal, suitable for furnace, grate, range or stove use, at the above low price. Families would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of laying in their Winter supply. Yard No. 104 Thompson-st., near Prince. P. DUNNE.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery.

The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A first-class brick Gothic cottage, very eligibly situated, within half a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing, in the suburbs of this beautiful village, commanding a fine view of the river for many miles. The house is large, containing two fine parlors, with marble mantles, dining-room, library, eight fine bedrooms, kitchen, with cooking range, cellars with hot-air furnace, and abundance of pantries, closets and wardrobes. It was built in the best manner, under the owner's constant inspection, and for his residence, with hollow walls, which effectually exclude dampness, and promote coolness in Summer and warmth in Winter. The lot is large, containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, with profusion of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, a first-rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage-house, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Possession given at an early day, if desired. Terms, which are moderate, made known on application to
WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., New York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, one mile from Rye Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the estate of the late David Kirby, deceased, containing 39 27-100 acres, beautifully situated upon the shore of Long Island Sound, and in the immediate neighborhood of the elegant country seats of the Hon. John. A. Dix, Charles T. Cromwell and William P. Van Rensselaer, Esqs. Sale positive, and title perfect. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
ROBERT H. COLES, Esq., Referee.
JAMES E. BEEBS, Esq., Attorney.

FOR SALE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER AT Belleville, N. J., about 8 miles from this City, a delightful place, consisting of 8 acres, with house in good order, also a barn. The location for a Summer residence or garden spot is unequaled. The neighborhood is good, the scenery of the surrounding country is beautiful. Terms low and accommodating. Address, or apply to W. KEATING, office Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables, and ice-house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

KURTZ'S PATENT LEVEL CORD—THE only self-working fly protector for horses. Different useful styles can be bought at harness establishments, Mr. POST'S, Broadway and 27th-st.; 4th av. and 13th st.; 3d-av. and 24th-st.; Mr. CURR'S, in Canal-st.; SNIFFEN'S, No. 539 Hudson-st.; WILSON & BAXTER'S, in Bowery; stable, corner Clinton-st. and East Broadway, and corner of Bayard and Elizabeth sts.; and of E. L. KURTZ, Inventor and Patentee, No. 512 Broadway and No. 430 Houston-st. All orders promptly attended to.

A BAY MARE EIGHT YEARS OLD, FIFTEEN hands high, fast traveler and spirited driver, sound, kind and gentle, perfectly safe for children to ride or drive will stand any place without tying; to be seen at FLEET'S private stable, No. 46 Hamilton-st., near Market. Price $75. Also, a buggy with top, and harness, all in good order. Price $100.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
Sewing Machines for	40
Sewing Machines for	50

C. H. WOOSTER.
No. 535 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,
Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

$400,000
CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.
The present debt of the city is...... $3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c., of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to...... 33,623,564
More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.
The population of the city is...... 70,000
Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued, the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Pa., on Tuesday the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS,
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS,
CITY OF CHICAGO, June 25, 1858.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due in the City of New-York, on the 1st of July next, on the Bonds of the City of Chicago, 6 and 7 per cents., issued for Sewerage purposes, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., on presentation of the proper coupons. S. LIND, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by
WM. G. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUpons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank in the City of New-York or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo. CHARLES FINK.
President Board of Water Commissioners.
Jersey City, June 23, 1858.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

McDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.
S. S. PHELPS & CO,

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF MARBLE AND slate bed tables, with my newly invented cushions; superior to any now in use. Price $250, $275 and $300. Call and examine. Old tables repaired.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

DENTISTRY.

B. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. Rev. George Montgomery.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to...... $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to...... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to...... 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. 29. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 3d mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
The Splendid and Favorite U. S. Mail Steamship
ISABELLA,
WILLIAM ROLLINS, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, stopping at CHARLESTON and KEY WEST.

The ISABEL having been just refitted and thoroughly overhauled, renders her one of the most desirable steamers afloat for comfort and speed.

For passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION succeeds, on Wednesday, July 7. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5.—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FURGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey-st., 6¼; Pier No. 4 North River, 6¾; Spring-st., 7; Amos st. 7¼; 30th-st. 7½; Carmansville, 8¾; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and oarsmen entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

THE PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF THE Broadway Universalist Sunday School, the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, will take place, at Dudley's Grove, on THURSDAY, July 1, near Hastings. The large and commodious propeller *Mayo*, together with Dodworth's band, have been chartered for the occasion. Boat leaves Delancey-st. at 7 o'clock; Spring-st. at 7½; 22d-st. at 8¼. Should the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place on Thursday, July 8. Tickets 50c.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP of ELLIOTT & HOLDEN terminated, by its own limitation, on the 1st of January last.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of JAMES C. HOLDEN & CO., and will continue the Iron business at No. 90 Beekman-st.
JAMES C. HOLDEN.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858. PHILLIP HEARTT.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
5,000 tons burden,
Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.
Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$90
Second class	50
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.
For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY....July 21
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat. Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT..Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGUlar and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 26..2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26..6 P. M.
Sunday, June 27..7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27..3 P. M.
Monday, June 28..8 A. M.	Monday, June 28..3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 29..9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29..4 P. M.
Wednes., June 30..9 A. M.	Wednes., June 30..4½ P. M.
Thursday, July 1..6¾ A. M.	Thursday, July 1..10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2..7 A. M.	Friday, July 2..10½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3..9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 3..1 P. M.
Sunday, July 4..7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 4..1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Captain BENJAMIN SIMONS will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Regular days from New-York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
FARE.
Between New-York and Boston, cabin fare, with berths, $3; deck, $2; between New York and Providence, cabin fare, with berths, $2; deck, $1 50; between New York and Bristol, cabin fare, with berths, $2; deck, $1 50; between New-York and Newport, cabin fare with berths, $2; deck, $1 50.
Passengers by this Line will reach Providence in season to connect with the morning train for Boston. For passage or freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply on the wharf, to GEO T. STANLEY, Agent.
All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the Boat or owners without a written order from the Captain or Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.
Wednes'y, June 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednes'y, June 30, 4 P. M.
Thursday, July 1, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 1, 10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, July 2, 6 P. M.
Saturday, July 3, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, July 4, 7½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock......5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood......6:50 A. M.
Great Neck......5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove......7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point......5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point......7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove......6:00 P. M.	Great Neck......7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood......6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock......8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

MORNING LINE AT 7 O'CLOCK, SUNDAYS included, direct to Stryker's Bay, Hyler's, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The new and splendid steamer GEO. T. STANLEY, Capt. T. B. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27, every morning, stopping at Amos-st. each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring West at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8¾ and 9¾ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,791,771 41
Average amount of Specie	2,215,644 93
Average amount of Circulation	215,605 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,043,299 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$870,453 00
Average amount of Specie	116,123 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	514,076 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 28, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$524,087 00
Average amount of Specie	92,636 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,817 00
Average amount of Deposits	315,749 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$5,112,706 63
Average amount of Specie		3,958,199 08
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,956	91,896 00
Average amount of Circulation	69,940	
Average amount of Deposits		7,128,704 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,091,421 86
Average amount of Specie	3,569,045 25
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,215,815 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard King, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHD. KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$979,458 88
Average amount of Specie	175,471 28
Average amount of Circulation	86,445 66
Average amount of Deposits	999,134 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,164,243 83
Average amount of Specie	847,112 86
Average amount of Circulation	371,112 08
Average amount of Deposits	3,292,809 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Edward Robinson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,668,160 94
Average amount of Specie	393,329 82
Average amount of Circulation	85,849 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,472,204 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,239,277 79
Average amount of Specie	1,188,356 28
Average amount of Circulation	181,868 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,564,877 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,454,672 32
Average amount of Specie	1,510,582 18
Average amount of Circulation	259,515 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,555,749 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,232,127 12
Average amount of Specie	485,442 52
Average amount of Circulation	227,232 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,869,737 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$362,542 86
Average amount of Specie	26,406 59
Average amount of Circulation	104,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	305,003 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,501,768 93
Average amount of Specie	3 9,233 56
Average amount of Circulation	188,887 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,162,049 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$494,973 28
Average amount of Specie	87,325 14
Average amount of Circulation	96,660 00
Average amount of Deposits	277,276 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
D. W. Clarke, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,880,449 00
Average amount of Specie	957,514 00
Average amount of Circulation	258,268 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,224,214 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
J. B. Nones, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$712,615 47
Average amount of Specie	118,466 00
Average amount of Circulation	148,602 00
Average amount of Deposits	575,201 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible]57,398 00
Average amount of Specie	593,263 61
Average amount of Circulation	16,6[illegible]5 25
Average amount of Deposits	2,048,977 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,627,701 11
Average amount of Specie	761,672 49
Average amount of Circulation	114,256 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,266,839 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,378,968 68
Average amount of Specie	446,732 13
Average amount of Circulation	127,557 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,367,905 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of June, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$187,207 48
Average amount of Specie	30,244 27
Average amount of Circulation	25,726 00
Average amount of Deposits	97,246 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 28th day of June, 1858.
Wm. H. Ridley, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,692,346 46
Average amount of Specie	212,198 98
Average amount of Circulation	132,171 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,451,491 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$760,369 69
Average amount of Specie	49,019 99
Average amount of Circulation	107,110 00
Average amount of Deposits	598,998 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$254,788 01
Average amount of Specie	59,666 64
Average amount of Circulation	26,037 00
Average amount of Deposits	194,330 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,324,690 65
Average amount of Specie	412,218 64
Average amount of Circulation	89,886 00
Average amount of Deposits	983,540 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,465,085 13
Average amount of Specie	278,332 07
Average amount of Circulation	194,790 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,439,947 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Lucius Hopkins, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$849,674 19
Average amount of Specie	207,458 10
Average amount of Circulation	186,274 00
Average amount of Deposits	777,852 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,039,979 38
Average amount of Specie	299,663 68
Average amount of Circulation	195,728 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,615,912 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas K. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,943,5[illegible]2 63
Average amount of Specie	1,255,951 91
Average amount of Circulation	288,670 83
Average amount of Deposits	4,[illegible]95,276 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$877,747 96
Average amount of Specie	180,756 87
Average amount of Circulation	95,032 00
Average amount of Deposits	688,045 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,686,785 56
Average amount of Specie	313,525 45
Average amount of Circulation	170,288 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,308,922 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,924,189 42
Average amount of Specie	1,094,026 08
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	255,175 94
Average amount of Deposits	3,726,400 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$209,618 24
Average amount of Specie	123,621 72
Average amount of Circulation	13,175 00
Average amount of Deposits	180,938 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
A. D. W. Baldwin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$780,318 75
Average amount of Specie	139,639 14
Average amount of Circulation	120,548 00
Average amount of Deposits	726,168 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 28th day of June, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,571,928 75
Average amount of Specie	346,689 89
Average amount of Circulation	42,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,991,302 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,447,823 27
*Average amount of Specie	2,417,697 50
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	210,591 16
Average amount of Deposits	5,987,517 63

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,985,648 80
Average amount of Specie	321,901 50
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	121,419 60
Average amount of Deposits	1,569,157 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Barnes, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BARNES, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,523,264 29
Average amount of Specie	1,091,151 93
Average amount of Circulation	195,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,271,418 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,390,870 19
Average amount of Specie	172,535 10
Average amount of Circulation	111,351 00
Average amount of Deposits	906,140 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,307,712 32
Average amount of Specie	357,367 90
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	124,205 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,304,020 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$387,410 00
Average amount of Specie	31,873 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,137 00
Average amount of Deposits	276,806 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$388,805 83
Average amount of Specie	58,963 59
Average amount of Circulation	153,814 00
Average amount of Deposits	134,073 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. J. McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$257,278 82
Average amount of Specie	20,739 34
Average amount of Circulation	119,415 00
Average amount of Deposits	252,316 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,670,174 97
Average amount of Specie	461,176 55
Average amount of Circulation	99,997 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,468,757 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jno Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$594,540 00
Average amount of Specie	80,880 63
Average amount of Circulation	91,603 00
Average amount of Deposits	441,528 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
John. M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,089,622 98
Average amount of Specie	147,324 71
Average amount of Circulation	131,407 00
Average amount of Deposits	870,938 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,009,534 87
Average amount of Specie	852,451 55
Average amount of Circulation	177,082 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,373,445 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
George E. Leefe, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$616,213 01
Average amount of Specie	146,214 49
Average amount of Circulation	110,817 00
Average amount of Deposits	515,159 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,316,695 00
Average amount of Specie	820,286 53
Average amount of Circulation	58,937 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,763,309 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,245,006 40
Average amount of Specie	142,872 41
Average amount of Circulation	180,568 00
Average amount of Deposits	744,787 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,738,874 00
Average amount of Specie	555,044 00
Average amount of Circulation	88,142 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,026,165 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,018,488 73
Average amount of Specie	234,669 40
Average amount of Circulation	95,468 00
Average amount of Deposits	722,168 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,328,498 20
Average amount of Specie	272,996 40
Average amount of Circulation	291,672 00
Average amount of Deposits	861,295 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,793,912 05
Average amount of Specie	784,606 24
Average amount of Circulation	158,921 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,578,182 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of June, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—PATENT LEVER GOLD Watch, No. 17,791, Tobias, maker, lost or stolen, on Sunday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, while going on board the steamboat *Frazer*, at Guttenberg. The watch had a ribbon fob chain attached, also, buckle and seal. If the above is returned to GEORGE L. THEIN, in 52d st., near Broadway, the above reward will be paid and no questions asked.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets Tea Sets, &c.

GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on all sums of $3 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on July 1, next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY July 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before July 10, next, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICORD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. — DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING Comptroller.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 25 1858

MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., or one dollar and a half ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders on producing their stock certificate, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst., to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, at dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.
F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
Chief Engineer J. & C. R.R. Co.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One-Half per cent will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent out of the profits of the current six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., June 28, 1858.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL PAY THE usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on all larger sums, on all deposits entitled thereto payable on and after July 19. All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as principal.
E. J BROWN. President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14. 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, July 1, prox. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER	$250,000.

Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate under writers of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Will insure against loss or damage by fire
At the Reduced Rates, and return
5 per cent of the premium in cash.
S. H. ROKENBAUGH, President.
DERAS L. STONE, Secretary.

THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE Company will make a deduction of five per cent. on the premium to the assured on all policies issued at the established rates. JAMES T. TALMAN, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC-BOOKS.—Dealers, teachers, seminaries, musical societies and bands supplied with American and foreign music at the lowest rates. New music published daily. Music sent by mail, postage paid, where the market price is remitted. Catalogues sent on application.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by mail.

MEDICAL.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. B. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c, &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris (where he resided several years,) *and which are to be seen by every one*; viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.—PREPARED by Dr. SANFORD, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while

Summer Medicine

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle, taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles cure Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Retail Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.

Let the afflicted read and learn that a perfect and radical cure is warranted and guaranteed to all who are afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, melancholy thoughts, depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, loss of sleep loss of memory, energy and muscular power, puny growth, wasting away, and a want of confidence in themselves, fainting fits, convulsive tremblings, impotence and disgust of life. If you have tried others and got no relief, if you wish to enjoy good health and long life; if you are wise, you will go and consult the ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSICIAN at his private residence,

No. 57 WEST 27th ST., NEW-YORK.

Between 6th and 7th avs. At home from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. All communications and interviews strictly private and confidential.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

WILLIAM BURGER,

late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This truly valuable preparation is extracted from selected roots by a powerful apparatus which obtains the medicinal principle in a highly concentrated form; by scientifically combining other vegetable products in the process a compound extract is obtained infinitely superior to any other.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. R. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., when the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the only graduate of that institution practicing in the above speciality in this City. As a proof of qualification, see his diplomas in his office. Hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF QUEENS—DANIEL L. RAPALJE, sole surviving Executor of the last will and testament of DANIEL D. RAPALJE, late of the town of Newtown, in the County of Queens and State of New York, deceased, against James Strong, John C. Riker, John F. Trow and Catharine S. his wife, Ellis Lewis Charles Taylor, William G Reed and Rebecca L. his wife, Hezekiah Easton and Hetty A. his wife, Abraham H. Sensing and Jane K. his wife, and Lucretia J. Arms.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in Queens County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 12, 1858.
je29-aw6wTu* ABRAHAM LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EMILY L. MORRELL and ROBERT MORRELL, administrators of RICHARD MORRELL, deceased, Surrogate's order to limit creditors, dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 1858. On application of the above-named administrators, it is ordered that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Daily *Telegraph* and New-York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said administrator.
By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
je29-1aw2mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT N. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of N. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT, } Executors.
JEREMIAH S. LORD, }
mh16-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 62 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
MARIA R. NITCHIE, } Administrators.
SANFORD COBB, Jr., }
mh16 1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER late of Keyport, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York. May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER, Administratrix.
je1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM P. FLORENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 4, New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of December, 1857.
THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Administrator.
ja5-1aw6mTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for the removal of the remains of ex-President MONROE, from this City to Richmond, the capital of his native State, have designated FRIDAY, 2d July next, as the day on which the public ceremonies in this City shall take place.

A full programme of arrangements for the procession, and the solemnities on the occasion, will be published in the papers of Thursday, the 1st of July next.

All Societies, Associations and Orders, in or out of the City, desiring or intending to participate, will please communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, at the Mayor's Office City Hall, on or before the 29th inst., in order that places may be assigned them in the procession.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Ch'rm'n, }
MICHAEL MURRAY, } Committee on part
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } of the
JOHN LYNES, } Board of Aldermen.
JAMES OWENS }
CHARLES H. HASWELL, }
THOMAS A. DUNN, } Committee on part
GEORGE P. BICKFORD, } of the
CHARLES G. CORNELL, } Board of C'cilmen.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE Sec'y. }
RICHARD SCOTT, Corresponding Secretary.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

The Steamship Indian Empire Run on the Rocks in Galway Harbor.

Debate on the Slave-trade in the English Parliament.

DECLARATIONS OF THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

Conciliatory Spirit Relative to the Late Outrages.

Cotton Further Declined—Breadstuffs Very Dull—Consols Easier.

HALIFAX, Monday, June 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, June 19, arrived at Halifax at 1:30 P. M. on Monday the 28th.

The *Arabia* reports, June 20, passed the steamship *Africa*, bound East.

June 23, at noon, passed a ship-of-war, supposed to be one of the telegraph squadron, steering West, in lat. 53° 36′, long. 30° 08′, too far distant to communicate with her. [Possibly the *Niagara*. The cable was to have been united in lat. 52° 02′, long. 33° 18′, from which it would appear that the ground had not been reached.]

June 25, lat. 50° 30′, lon. 42° 25′, exchanged signals with steamship *Indian*, bound east.

The *Arabia* also reports the wind during the passage from south to southwest and variable. On Friday, the 25th, lat. 50° 30′, lon. 42°, wind west southwest, and blowing a gale; after that the weather fine and wind still southerly. On the whole, the weather the *Arabia* experienced was not as moderate as usual in the month of June.

The steamer *Indian Empire* was appointed to leave Galway for Halifax and New-York on the 18th inst., but as she was entering Galway harbor she ran upon a sunken rock, and remained two hours, but got off uninjured. The two pilots in charge of her had been committed for willfully causing the disaster. The vessel was detained till the 19th. Her advices are the same as those per the *Arabia*.

The steamer *New-York* was going to pieces, and fears were entertained that very little of her valuable cargo would be saved.

Nothing important had transpired in Parliament.

The Crown Princess of Sweden had given birth to a son.

The Danish elections had resulted in favor of the Ministry, and against the claims of the German Diet.

Prussia, it was rumored, was about to increase her navy.

The King of the Belgians had arrived in England, on a visit to Queen VICTORIA.

The insurrection in Candia ended peaceably.

Considerable modification of the Belgian Cabinet was spoken of, but not on political grounds.

The Rev. Dr. JABEZ BUNTING, one of the principal members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead, after 59 years spent in the ministry.

A company had been formed for a submarine telegraph between England and India, *viâ* the Red Sea, with a capital of £1,000,000.

Lengthy details of the Indian news had been received, including the march into Rohilcund, but contain nothing important in addition to the telegrams taken out by the *Persia*. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, had been prostrated by sun-stroke.

The *Indian Empire* also takes out news that the steamer *City of Washington*, from New-York, and *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th.

The news proper per *Arabia* will be found below.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 17th, in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from Jamaica, touching the Spanish Slave-trade, and called the attention of the House generally to the question. He contended that the present threatening aspect of affairs in the West was occasioned by having so long permitted Spain to break her treaty engagements, and to continue Cuba as a provocative of dangerous extremities.

If Spain would at once give up the slave-trade and convert Cuba into a colony for employing free African labor, the desire which many persons in the United States had expressed to annex the island would be removed.

Lord BROUGHAM supported the petition and strongly condemned the policy of Spain.

Earl MALMESBURY deeply regretted that the efforts of England to suppress the Slave trade, had not been seconded by other nations. With regard to the recent unhappy differences, he had admitted to the American Government, as a question of international law, that England was not entitled to insist upon the right of search, but had also put it strongly to the American Government, whether they would continue to permit their flag to be prostituted to the worst of purposes, and he had urged the necessity of Ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to between the different maritime nations, which would enable the nationality of vessels to be clearly verified without any danger of a breach of international law. He had every reason to believe, from a conversation he had had with the American Minister, that some such arrangement might be come to.

With regard to Spain it was notorious that hitherto the moral support which she had received from England had materially aided her in resisting the wishes of the United States to annex Cuba. but if she still persisted in supporting the Slave-trade, it was highly probable that the present anxiety of Great Britain would be exchanged for indifference.

Earl GRAY was sorry there should be any attempts to renew the Slave-trade. He thought the United States and France solely responsible for the renewal. With regard to the question of international law, so far as he understood it, an American vessel, filled with slaves, might leave Africa, without England being enabled to interfere with her, notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character.

Earl ABERDEEN said this definition of international law was quite correct.

Other peers spoke on the subject, when the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons a further debate took place on the India resolutions, when it was agreed to that the Government should withdraw the remaining resolutions and introduce a regular India bill, which was forthwith done, and the debate was fixed for the following week.

Mr. BARKELEY asked whether, seeing that the marines and small-armed men of the American Navy are armed with breech loading rifles, by which a man can fire three times for once for an opponent armed with the old weapon, any steps had been taken to place the naval forces of Great Britain on an equality.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said the trials were going on, and that when the result was ascertained measures would be adopted in accordance with them

On the 18th, in the House of Lords, the proceedings were unimportant.

In the House of Commons Mr. FITZGERALD, in reply to an inquiry whether the Plenipotentiaries to China had been restricted in their powers, said there was no truth in the statement to that effect. The Plenipotentiaries had full discretionary power to negotiate at Canton or Pekin, or proceed North, as they thought fit.

Debate then took place on the American imbroglio.

Mr. FITZGERALD, in reply to Mr. BRIGHT, stated that the Government had received no further information in reference to the alleged outrages. It was quite possible that the commanders of some vessels had exceeded their duties, and if they had, the Government would be ready to make an ample and frank acknowledgment. It was obvious that the cases which had been published were grossly exaggerated. In proof of this he read several cases, and added that the American flag had been abused by those who were not Americans for the vilest purposes. He had entire confidence that when these circumstances were known, and when the disposition of this country was known, all the difficulties would be amicably arranged. The Government, acting under the advice of the crown lawyers, had given up the right of search and of visit in time of peace, but the Government had invited America to join in maintaining an ocean police. It was under consideration whether the squadron should be withdrawn from the Cuban waters, and replaced on the coast of Africa, and stringent instructions had been sent to Commanders of cruisers enjoining the strictest prudence and caution.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought the statement of Mr. FITZGERALD most conciliatory and satisfactory, but the disposition had not been imitated by America. The language used in the American Congress was unworthy of a great country. They had always assumed that England wished to insult them, but he hoped they would now learn that she had no such desire. Lies had been told in the American papers for the purpose of pandering to bad habits, and he would not believe that the commanders had done anything to call for the censure of our own Government.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said if the Government conducted the affair in the temperate spirit manifested by the Under-Secretary, there could be no doubt that the House of Commons would not hesitate for a moment to give them its support.

Lord PALMERSTON said the cruisers had been sent into the Cuban waters in consequence of the wishes of Parliament and of deputations to the Government, and also in compliance with the wish of the American Government themselves. He hoped her Majesty's Government would urge the American Government to send out cruisers to prevent the abuse of the flag of the United States, which had been the cause of the difficulty.

Mr. DISRAELI said the best dispatch that could be sent to America was the calm and dispassionate spirit in which the House of Commons was discussing the question. He added that the American Government had been invited to engage in measures to protect each country against abuses of its flag. He had confidence that the existing misconceptions would speedily disappear. He was not annoyed at American ships-of-war being sent into Cuban waters, because they would there see for themselves what had taken place.

The subject was then dropped.

Admiral Sir CHARLES OGLE, Senior Admiral of the British Navy, died on the 16th inst.

The debate in the House of Lords, on the Slave-trade, attracts the general attention of the Press.

The *Times* says:

"At the present time it is evident that the struggle against the Slave-trade had reached an important crisis. It hangs on a thread whether the policy of England during the last thirty years shall be abandoned or retained. The three States which, from present power or their former prosperity, have the least share in the matter are manifestly at issue with England."

It then proceeds to argue that the United States and France are equally guilty with Spain, and says it will never do to attempt coercion with weak Spain, and at the same time wink at the delinquencies of the more powerful States.

The London *Post* argues that England has done its duty in the matter, and that it rests with the people of the United States to say whether they will do theirs.

The Daily *News* on the same subject, urges the cultivation of Cotton in Africa, as the best solution of the difficulty.

Mr. LYONS, Secretary of Legation at Florence, who conducted the recent negotiations with Naples, is appointed Minister to Tuscany.

General VAN STRAUBENZEE, Commander of the British forces in China, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

A serious collision occurred on the London and Northwestern Railroad, near Huddersfield, by which three persons were killed and nine seriously wounded.

THE LATEST.

The London *Times*, on the 19th, in a leader, congratulates the Government on having taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whose decided opinion is that by international law we have no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. Upon that opinion, Lord DERBY and his colleagues are prepared to act by the law of nations. No English cruiser has the smallest right to interfere with any ship bearing the flag of the United States, save in so far as that right has been conferred by treaty. They will, therefore, withdraw the blockading squadron from the Cuban waters, and there is an end of our differences with the States upon this disgraceful subject.

The arrivals of Australian gold for the week exceed £400,000, and other vessels, conveying still more than this, were looked for in a few days.

The Funds were flat on Friday, and declined ⅛. There was a further increase in the demand for money.

The *Morning Herald* says there is an augmenting absorption of money for trading purposes, and that the evidence of this is fully afforded by the character of the paper which is passing through the hands of the bankers and discount brokers, particularly that received from Liverpool and Manchester, in London

Business prospects are also spoken of with more confidence, and the favorable state of the weather will assist to encourage transactions.

FRANCE.

The substitution of M. DE SANGLE for General ESPINASSE, in the Ministry of the Interior, is said to give general satisfaction in France.

Letters from Paris report that arrests continue to be made.

The death of ARY SCHEFFER, the celebrated painter, had been announced.

A doubtful rumor was current that the Duke DE MALAKOFF would soon return to France, and Count DE PERSIGNEY resume the mission to England.

The *Moniteur* announces another reduction of interest on the French Treasury Bonds. The rates now range from 2½@3½ ℔ cent., according to time.

The harvest reports of France are generally encouraging. In the South the yield is expected to be one-fourth if not a third more than last year.

It is positively affirmed that the nomination of Prince NAPOLEON for the Governorship of Algiers is abandoned.

NAPOLEON will open the camp at Chalons with great pomp on the 15th of July.

The Three Per Cents. closed on the 18th at 68f. 40c.

The French Mediterranean fleet ordered to Brest, to be present during the Emperor's visit, will consist of 12 screw line of battle-ships, five frigates, four corvettes and a certain number of small steamers.

The festivities at Fontainebleau were over, and the Emperor had returned to Paris.

SPAIN.

The elections in Spain are fixed to take place in October.

RUSSIA.

Russian imperial paper currency to the amount of twelve million silver roubles had been publicly burnt at St. Petersburg, with the view of stimulating public confidence.

TURKEY.

Two Turkish steamers landed nearly 1,200 troops at the Bay of Bavosa on the 13th of June.

A Russian war-steamer was anchored off Ragusa.

The Montenegrins are said to have retired to a mountain from Grahorva.

A letter of a compromising character from SEFER PACHA to the Russian Commander, had been intercepted and sent to Constantinople.

Several hundred houses have been burnt at Constantinople

A Vienna letter positively contradicts the statement that a Convention has been concluded between Austria and Turkey relative to Montenegro.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, June, 28.

The Canadian Company's screw steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 16th inst., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) forenoon.

The *Anglo-Saxon* came through the Straits of Belleisle.

Her advices have been anticipated by the dispatch of the *Ariel's* news from Cape Race.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 12th.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th.

The *Anglo-Saxon* saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The latest London papers by the steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, the *Times* and Daily *News* of the 15th inst., contain nothing later from India; but the official dispatch to the East India Company gives full details of the news per the *Persia*.

The garrison at Shahjihampore was relieved by Brigadier JONES.

The rebels had stormed and retaken Chundere, which had been left in charge of the Scinciahr troops.

The rebels had also seized Sullutpore and Thaibut.

Shanghae dates are to April 19. Exchange had receded to 6s. 1d.

Letters from Hong Kong say that Commissioner REED, as well as the other Foreign Plenipotentiaries, had gone north.

Rumors were current at Canton that the Chinese intended to destroy the dwellings occupied by foreigners on the Honan side of the river, where they would meet with little resistance. The foreigners had been warned of the danger.

It was reported that the City of Nankin had been taken by the Imperial troops, but this lacked confirmation.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* and sloop *Germantown* were at Hong. The *Mississippi* was at the Gulf of Bechelee, and the *Minnesota* and *Antelope* were at Shanghae. The frigate *Powhatan* was at Singapore *en route* for Hong Kong.

Wreck of the Steamship New-York.

GLASGOW, Tuesday, June 15.

The steamship *New-York* went ashore on the Mull of Kintyre, on the night of Saturday, the 12th inst. A dense fog prevailed at the time, to which the accident was due. The passengers were all safely landed. The ship is in a very dangerous position; there is little hope of saving her or much of her cargo. There is reason to fear that last night's breeze finished the vessel.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week, 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 bales, and exporters 6,000. The market opened with a decline of ⅛d., but subsequently improved, closing with a decline of ⅛d on all qualities. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales including 3,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady and firm, and with an improved demand. The quotations are as follows: Fair New-Orleans, 7 9-16d.; Middling New-Orleans, 6 13-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.

Stock in port 660,000 bales, of which 570,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable, and there had been a decline on all descriptions of goods, but the market became steadier toward the close.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular, issued just previous to the departure of the *Arabia*, reports unfavorable weather for the crops, but that no real damage had been done. The weather at the close of the week became more settled. Flour closed very dull at quite nominal quotations. The closing quotations are: Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@21s. 1d.; Ohio, 21s.@23s. 4d. Wheat is very dull, but the market has stood nominally unchanged since the *Anglo Saxon's* advices. Red Western is quoted at 5s. 2d.@5s. 5d.; Red Southern at 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; and White Southern at 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn is also very dull. Yellow is nominal at 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; white is offered at 33s. for prime, but no sales can be effected at that price.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others, report BEEF quiet and steady. PORK quiet; no American sorts on the market. BACON dull, and went off by auction sale at a decline of 1s., the quotations being 55s. CHEESE—There has been a decline on all sorts of fully 2s.@4s. TALLOW in but little request, and prices weak; Butchers' is quoted at 53s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers'* and other circulars report ASHES quiet at 37s. for both Pearls and Pots, at retail. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm at 20s. for Carolina. TEA unchanged in price, with about average sales. RESIN dull at 4s. for common, and 9s. for medium. QUERCITRON BARK dull and quotations nominal; Baltimore, 7s.; no sales Philadelphia reported. FISH OILS dull and sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL quiet at 32s. 6d.@33s. SPERM dull at £83. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 48s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull, and WHEAT declined 1s.@2s. on the week, while Foreign was unchanged: White American, 43s.; Flour, 20s.@24s. IRON dull at £6 for both rails and bars; Scotch Pig steady at 53s.@53s. 6d. SUGAR firm and unchanged. COFFEE firm and steady. LINSEED CAKES slow of sale, but prices unaltered: Boston, in bags, £9 15s.; New-York, in bbls., £9 17s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 32s. 9d. SPERM OIL, £86 10s.@£87. TALLOW quiet at 52s. 3d.@52s. 6d. TIN declined 4s. for English. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 47s.; CRUDE do., 10s. 10d. TEA active and decidedly better; Congou, 1s. 2d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote a rather more active demand for money. Consols were easier; closing on Friday for the account, at 95⅝@95¾. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £101,400. Bar Silver was quoted at 5s. 1½d. Dollars 5s. 0½d. Eagles nominal at 76s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, noon.—Consols are now at 95¾ for the account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report American Stocks very dull, and quotations nominal.

Messrs. BELL & Co. reported the business in Stocks limited, at previous rates.

United States 6s, '67–68	104	@105
United States 6s, bonds, 1868	105	@106
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. bonds	76	@ —
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1868–72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. bonds	92	@ 94
Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. bonds	100½	@102
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., Stock, 1876	96	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent Stock	77	@ 78
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. bonds, 1877	82	@ 83
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent bonds	82	@ 84
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1886	84	@ 86
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. bonds, 1888	83	@ 85
Illinois Central Railroad	16	@14 ds.
Illinois Cen. 7 ℔ cent. Freelands, '60	77	@ 79
Illinois Central 6 and 7 ℔ cent. bonds	80	@ 82
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69	82	@ 84
Michigan Central shares	55	@ 60
New-York Cen. 6 ℔ cent	80	@ 82
New-York 7 ℔ cent.	91	@ 93
New-York shares	76	@ 78
New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge	85	@ 87
New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mtge	69	@ 71
New-York & Erie Shares	18	@ 20
Panama Railroad Bonds	96	@ 98
Panama Railroad Bonds, '65	88	@ 90
Pennsylvania Cen. 6 ℔ cent. 1st mtge	89	@ 91

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending June 15, inclusive, our COTTON market has been dull, and prices tend downwards; New-Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted 105f. Sales of the week, 45,000 bales; stock, 152,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS steady. ASHES firm. COFFEE buoyant. OILS—All qualities slightly declined. RICE firm. SUGAR in active demand, but quotations barely maintained. LARD firm. WHALEBONE quiet but firm.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, 1 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report COTTON steady, with sales, to-day, of 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

Sailing of the Arabia for Boston.

HALIFAX, Monday, June 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, sailed from here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JUNE 28.

$5,000	La. State 6s	96	25	Harlem R R	10
500	Cal. State 7s	86	10	Harlem R. R...pref	23
14,000	Mo. State 6s	87¾	450	Reading R. R. s30	44
5,000	N. C. State 6s	99½	900	do	44¾
2,000	Har. RR. 1st. M.	82	20	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	20¼
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	43	500	do s30	20½
35,000	La C. & M. l. g. b.	34¾	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	53
5,000	do s10	34½	677	Mich. S. & N. I. RR	21⅜
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m.	92½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. P S	42
20,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	60¾	50	Gal. & Chic RR. b60	84
37	Merchants' Bank	110	100	do s30	83⅞
10	Atlantic Bank	74¼	250	do b30	84
20	Mechanics' Bank	109	50	do b30	84¼
10	Park Bank	104	50	do	84
55	Pacific Mail S. Co.	75	300	do s30	84
130	do	74½	50	do s10	84
100	do	74	150	do	84½
100	do s30	73½	41	do	84¼
50	do b30	74½	434	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	32
350	N. Y. Central R. b30	82⅛	200	do b30	32⅛
320	do	82⅛	100	do	32⅛
298	do	82¼	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.	72½
450	do b10	82¼	300	do	72¾
150	do b30	82¼	100	do s30	72⅝
350	do	82⅜	100	do b60	72⅞
100	Erie Railroad ..s30	17	50	do	72⅞
200	do	17¼	50	do b30	72¾
50	Hudson Riv. R	26¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	93½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	82⅝
3,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	50	do	82½
8,000	N. C. State 6s	99½	250	Erie R. R.	17⅛
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	85	200	do	17⅜
5,000	LaC & M. L. G. Bds	34⅞	150	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27
100	Pac. Ml. St Co. s30	75	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R. b30	84⅞
50	do	75½	25	do	84¾
100	D. & H. Cl. Co. s60	98	16	do	84⅛
100	do s30	98	50	do s30	84¼
14	do	98½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32¼
5	do	98	155	Chic. & R. I. R.	73
160	Reading R. R.	44¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	H.R.R R. 7 p.c.bs	64½	20	Stuyvesant F. I. Co.	110
5,000	do	64	10	Metropolitan F. I. Co.	99
8,000	H.R.R. Ct. 7 p ct.	60	10	do	98½
2,000	P. & R. 7 p ct. l g bs	56	10	Goodhue F. I. Co.	97
10,000	Sci. & H V. R. R. 7s.	25	20	Mech F. I. Co. B'l'n	109¾
2,400	Syr. & B. R. R. 2d m.	4	70	East Riv. F. Ins Co.	98
6,000	Mar. & Cin. R. R. 7s	1	10	Mer. Mut. M. I. Co.	94
500	G. W. Mar. I. s. '57	54	4	Pacific F. Ins. Co.	133½
500	do 1858	44½	25	Gr't W. M I. Co ex d.	108
5,000	Cal. 7 p. ct. n. bs.	86	5	Commonw'th F. I. Co	97
8,000	Del. & Rar. C. Co.	80	10	American Ex. Co.	89
45	Sun M. Ins. S. '55	53	10	Hanover Bk	90¼
14	Second av. R. R. Co.	92	30	Manhattan Bank	135
10	Artizans' Bk	77	40	Park Bank	103⅝
13	Mech. Bank, Ass'n.	93	100	Amer. Ex. Bank	104
30	New World F. I. Co.	101¾	10	Metropolitan F. I. Co	99
20	do	102	50	Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	116
20	Gallatin F. Ins. Co.	91	100	Security F. Ins. Co.	111½

MONDAY, June 28—P. M

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the last week, ending Saturday, June 26—the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately, on another page of this paper—present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of June 19:

Increase in Loans	$1,026,354
Decrease in Specie	448,367
Decrease in Circulation	81,942
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	854,750

Including the interchanges of the week between the Banks through the Clearing-house, (the average of which is deducted from the gross line of Deposits to ascertain the amount undrawn,) and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 27, 1857.	June 26, 1858.	June 19, 1858.
Capital	$60,442,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	115,115,504	118,823,401	117,797,047
Specie	10,901,091	31,948,089	32,396,456
Circulation	8,505,065	7,215,689	7,297,631
Gross Deposits	94,318,715	101,961,682	102,149,470
Exchanged	27,105,604	15,825,983	16,868,521
Undrawn	67,213,111	86,135,699	85,289,949
In Sub-Treasury	10,641,217	7,461,599	7,685,876

The full effect of the recent exchanges by the Banks of a portion of their Gold for Treasury Bills, is told on the Loan and Specie lines to-day, which was not the case on the previous average. The additional falling off in Specie is less than this negotiation would otherwise have shown, in consequence of the receipt of some parcels of Gold from the neighboring cities. The present average will be enhanced this week by the California remittances which go into bank to-day. The business of the week probably starts on an actual Specie stock of thirty-three and a half millions. We look for a decline in the Loan column for a week or two to come, now that nearly all the floating Treasury Bills of the Government have found their way into the Banks and Trust Companies. The next loan of the Treasury Department will be on a 5 ℔ cent. stock, payable in fifteen years, under the late act of Congress. The first half of the amount authorized—say $10,000,000—will be awarded on the 10th of August to the highest unconditional bidders; the money to be paid into the Treasury by the 1st of September. The following is the official advertisement:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1858.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 9th of August next, for ten millions of stock of the United States to be issued under the act of 14th June instant. Said stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. No bid will be considered unless one per centum of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depositary of the United States, whose certificate of the same must accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others, and must state the premium offered therein.

The sealed proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sums which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing within the United States, they will be required to deposit the principal and premium with the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or New-Orleans.

Certificates of stock for sums of one thousand dollars each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi-annual interest from the 1st of January next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositaries of the United States. The stock will in all cases bear interest from the date of such deposit. The interest from that date to the 1st of January will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary where the deposit was made.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the first day of September next. The preliminary deposit of 1 ℔ cent. will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The present week is expected to be marked by more than the usual movement of Money, in preparation for the heavy interest and other payments on the 1st and 4th of July. But there is no sign of altered price, either at call or on short paper, to-day. The demand for Exchange for the Boston packet also opens sluggishly. Terms for the actual transactions are light. The rates on London, however, are held steady at 109⅜@109½ for bank bills, and on Paris 5.12½. The Brokers at the close of 'Change hour were nearly all complaining of a dull packet.

After the half-holiday of Saturday the Stock Exchange people were somewhat better disposed to business to-day, although the heat of the weather is still the subject of drawback, so far as active speculation is concerned. The prices of most of the Railways were firmer than on Saturday. New-York Central brought, in the course of the dealings, 82½ ℔ cent.; Rock Island, 73¼; Reading, 45; and Galena, 84½@¾, an average rise of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The last printed sales of Erie were at 17⅜, and Hudson River, 27 ℔ cent. After the close of the Second Board there was less firmness in the bidding rates, though no press of either contract or cash stock. Reading was ⅜@½ weaker than on the top sales of the day. The announcement of the Nicaragua Transit arrangement for Mr. VANDERBILT, as announced in the TIMES this morning, caused a decline of 3½@4½ ℔ cent. in Pacific Mail shares. The sales on Saturday were 78¼@78½. The stock opened this morning at 75, declined to 74, and recovered in the afternoon to 75½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were steady at 85 ℔ cent., but the bids for the shares fell off to 75 ℔ cent., and they were offered at 79 ℔ cent. There was no business done on the stock. The decline is of course attributable to the additional asssessment of $20 the share, just ordered by the Board of Management. In part payment of this, the recently issued 10 year bonds, of which $1,900,000, out of $3,200,000 authorized, have been taken up by the English and other shareholders, will be received at par, leaving the privilege scrip attached to these bonds to the holder. The reasons for the assessment are set forth in the following:

CIRCULAR TO ACCOMPANY ASSESSMENT.

To the Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.:

Referring to the annexed notice of a call of $20 ℔ share, the Directors deem it proper to make a brief explanation of the circumstances which, in their judgment, require the assessment to be made. The imperative duty of relieving the Company from the assignments into which it was forced by the pressure of the late financial crisis, has at no time since the assignments were made, ceased to be the first care of the Directors. Two modes only of doing this presented themselves—either by a loan or an assessment on the shares sufficient to discharge the floating debt in full. In deference to the preferences of the shareholders, it was decided to issue proposals for the Optional Right Loan, but in justice to the takers, and the possibility that it might only be partially subscribed for, the bonds were made receivable in payment of any future call upon the stock. Although the large holders of stock, both in this country and in Europe, responded promptly to the appeal of the Directors and subscribed in proportion to their respective interests, many of the smaller holders, relying either upon those having a larger stake in the Company to protect the common interest, or in consequence of the pressure unable to do their part, have neglected to take their share in the bonds. Under these circumstances, in justice to the holders of the Optional Right Bonds, and to the creditors of the Company who have waited patiently for their dues, and in order to restore the Company to its former honorable position, the Directors are clear that assessing the Stock is the only proper course to be pursued, and should no longer be postponed. The condition of the Money market at this time is favorable; and it is to be observed that, as over $2,000,000 of the Optional Right Bonds have been paid for and will be used in the liquidation of this call, the balance only will be required in cash. This amount, with the cash in hand, and the other assets, which will be realized in due time, will enable the Assignees to discharge the unfunded debt and cancel the assignments. As unfounded reports, in regard to the current earnings and expenditures of the Company, have been freely circulated, the Directors deem it proper to state that, although the revenues from the road have been greatly curtailed, they were sufficient during the last four months of 1857 to pay, beyond the operating expenses, $501,132 50 of construction expenditures. Although the first six months of this year have been singularly unfavorable upon all the Illinois roads, the heavy rains having rendered the prairies impassable, and reduced the earnings, yet the economy introduced has been such as to enable the Company to pay all construction and operation expenditures, and State tax to the 1st of July, from the current receipts, without incurring local debt, and without any assistance whatever from the New-York office. It is well known that the receipts of the Western roads are usually 50 ℔ cent. more from the 1st of July to the 31st of December than during the first six months, without materially increasing the operative expenditures. It is expected that the monies received from this source, and from the sales of land applicable to Interest Fund, will be sufficient to meet the bonded interest falling due this Autumn, which will be promptly paid. The general prostration of business, consequent on the recent financial difficulties, has greatly affected the earnings of the road, and interfered with the sale of property in the West. With its great resources and productive soil, the business of the Mississippi Valley is sure to revive at an early day, and upon this revival the Directors entertain no doubt that the increased value of the lands of the Company, and the additional traffic arising from the extended improvement and settlement actually upon the line will reëstablish this enterprise in public estimation.

By order of the Board.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$153,051
Payments	335,028
Balance	7,279,622

The receipts include $44,000 from Customs. The payments include $100,000 sent to Washington.

The semi-annual interest due 1st July proximo, on Milwaukee and Mississippi First Mortgage 8 ℔ Cents. and on the City of Milwaukee 10 ℔ Cent. Bonds, issued to the road, will be paid as usual at the Company's Office, No. 61 Exchange-place, by drafts on Milwaukee, with exchange added.

MONEY CIRCULAR FOR EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 29, 1858.

Our last advices are under date of 22d inst. The leading financial feature of the week has been the awards of the New-York State Loans, of which we give the details elsewhere. The premium obtained for 5 ℔ cent. Stocks denote sufficiently the great abundance of idle capital, and indicate the rate which the projected Federal Loan of $20,000,000 will command. The movements on our Stock Exchange are not of particular interest. Some signs of activity, and a slight rise in prices at the beginning of the week, were succeeded by a dull market and drooping quotations. To-day, however, prices are again firmer. State Stocks.—There have been large transactions in Missouri 6s, accompanied by a rise of ⅜ ℔ cent.; Virginia 6s have risen ¼; Tennessee 6s ⅛; Kentucky 6s 1, and North-Carolina 6s 2 ℔ cent. City and County Bonds.—But little has been done in these, and with the exception of some Louisville 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, we have nothing to mention. Railroad Bonds.—Transactions limited. Galena and Chicago second-mortgage have risen ¾ ℔ cent.; Illinois Central Construction Bonds ⅜ ℔ cent.; Illinois Central Free-land Bonds have declined ⅜ ℔ cent. Railroad Shares.—Prices have not materially varied, with the exception of Illinois Central Shares, which have fallen 6 ℔ cent.; Michigan Central Shares are 1¾ lower; and there has been a rise of ¾ on New-York Central, ⅜ on Erie, 1¾ on Chicago and Rock Island, and 1 ℔ cent. on Milwaukee and Miss. Money.—No change in rates. Short loans, 4@5 ℔ cent.; indorsed paper, 4½@6 ℔ cent., according to maturity. Foreign Exchanges—are dull. The bulk of business on London has been done at 109¼ to 109½; and on Paris at 5 12½ to 5.13¾.

DECOPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 26.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,791,771	$2,275,644	$215,665	$7,043,299
Artisans' Bank	870,453	116,123	84,618	514,076
Atlantic Bank	524,087	92,636	92,817	315,749
Bk. of America	5,112,706	3,958,199	91,896	7,128,704
Bk. of Commerce	12,091,421	3,569,945	1,975	8,215,815
Bk. of Commw'th	979,488	175,471	86,440	999,134
Bk. of New-York	4,164,243	847,112	371,112	3,292,809
Bk. of N. America	1,668,160	394,329	85,849	1,472,284
Bk. of Republic	4,239,277	1,128,356	184,883	4,564,877
Bk. St. New-York	3,454,672	1,510,532	259,515	3,555,749
Broadway Bank	3,232,127	485,442	227,232	1,869,737
Bull's Head Bank	362,542	26,406	104,318	395,003
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,501,768	369,236	188,882	1,162,049
Chatham Bank	494,973	87,325	96,600	277,276
Chemical Bank	1,880,449	957,544	256,268	2,224,214
Citizens' Bank	712,615	118,466	148,602	575,201
City Bank	2,057,398	593,266	16,615	2,048,977
Continental Bank	3,627,701	764,672	114,256	3,266,839
Corn Exch. Bank	1,378,968	446,732	127,557	1,367,905
East River Bank	187,207	30,244	25,726	97,246
Fulton Bank	1,692,346	212,198	132,171	1,451,491
Greenwich Bank	760,369	49,019	102,110	598,998
Grocers' Bank	254,788	56,666	26,037	128,330
Hanover Bank	1,324,690	412,218	89,886	983,540
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,465,085	278,332	194,790	1,439,947
Irving Bank	849,674	207,458	106,274	777,852
Leather Man. Bk	2,039,979	299,663	195,128	1,615,012
Manhattan Co	4,943,502	1,255,951	288,670	4,095,276
Marine Bank	877,747	180,756	95,032	688,045
Market Bank	1,686,785	313,525	170,288	1,308,922
Mechanics' Bank	3,924,159	1,094,026	255,175	3,726,400
Mech. B'g Ass'n	209,618	123,621	13,175	180,938
Mech. & Trad. Bk	780,318	139,639	120,548	726,188
Mercantile Bank	2,571,928	346,689	42,272	1,991,302
Merchants' Bank	5,447,823	2,417,697	210,501	5,987,517
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,985,648	321,901	121,419	1,269,157
Metropolitan Bk	6,523,264	1,091,151	195,313	5,271,418
Nassau Bank	1,390,870	172,535	111,351	916,140
National Bank	2,307,712	357,367	124,205	1,334,020
N. Y. County Bk	387,410	31,875	92,137	276,806
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	388,805	58,963	153,814	134,073
N. Y. Exch. Bank	267,278	20,739	119,415	252,316
Ocean Bank	1,670,174	461,176	99,997	1,468,757
Oriental Bank	594,540	83,880	91,603	441,528
Pacific Bank	1,089,622	147,324	131,407	870,938
Park Bank	4,009,534	852,451	177,082	3,373,445
People's Bank	616,213	146,214	110,817	515,159
Phenix Bank	3,316,695	820,286	58,937	2,763,309
St. Nicholas Bank	1,018,483	231,609	95,465	722,168
Seventh Ward Bk	1,245,006	142,872	180,468	744,787
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,738,874	555,044	88,142	2,026,165
Tradesmen's Bank	1,328,498	272,996	291,872	861,295
Union Bank	2,793,912	784,606	188,921	2,578,182

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$118,823,401	Circulation	$7,215,689
Specie	31,948,089	Deposits	101,961,682

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	June 19.		June 19.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,858,623	Manhattan Co.	4,693,517
Artisans' Bank	865,471	Marine Bank	879,815
Atlantic Bank	528,950	Market Bank	1,652,442
Bk. of America	5,192,872	Mechanics' Bank	3,824,995
Bk. of Commerce	12,088,842	Mech. B'g Assoc'n	209,970
Bk. of Commw'th	993,191	Mech. & Trad. Bk	748,395
Bk. of New-York	4,119,817	Mercantile Bank	2,479,044
Bk. of N. America	1,684,014	Merchants' Bank	5,507,780
Bk. of Republic	3,718,517	Merch. Exch. Bk	1,988,954
Bk. St. New-York	3,366,220	Metropolitan Bank	6,597,508
Broadway Bank	2,214,650	Nassau Bank	1,406,721
Bull's Head Bank	355,893	National Bank	2,329,352
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,512,145	N. Y. County Bk	373,772
Chatham Bank	504,285	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	396,508
Chemical Bank	1,935,654	N. Y. Exch. Bank	248,716
Citizens' Bank	698,494	Ocean Bank	1,628,818
City Bank	2,012,494	Oriental Bank	581,583
Continental Bank	3,439,351	Pacific Bank	1,069,423
Corn Exch. Bank	1,378,410	Park Bank	4,082,709
East River Bank	187,222	People's Bank	611,968
Fulton Bank	1,691,854	Phenix Bank	3,305,584
Greenwich Bank	774,941	St. Nicholas Bank	1,011,897
Grocers' Bank	246,286	Seventh Ward Bk	1,208,605
Hanover Bank	1,282,833	Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,801,342
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,518,208	Tradesmen's Bank	1,293,749
Irving Bank	853,824	Union Bank	2,708,496
Leather Man. Bk	2,135,669		
Total			$117,797,047

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment

By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Real Estate—MONDAY, June 28.

Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays are never much better than "no days" in real estate; but the weather during the last few days has almost literally smothered all operations. Instead of giving attention to buying and selling, most of the dealers are either trying to keep cool, or else making arrangements to leave town, and many have already left.

There were to-day two or three foreclosure sales at the exchange, but the property was bought in by the plaintiffs in the suits, and as there was, as usual, no intelligent description of the property, we deem it of no use to make the report. We certainly consider that great injustice is done by somebody to somebody, in these foreclosure cases where property is offered for sale which very few know anything about save the plaintiffs in the suit. Gentlemen standing about the auctioneer, ready to buy, inquire in vain for information. For example: A house and lot are offered for sale, not as a house and lot, but simply as a lot. Nothing is said about any improvements on it, and no one knows anything about it. The consequence is, that in nine cases out of ten, the property is bought by the plaintiff in the suit at just the amount of the mortgage, and he becomes the owner of the property. It is, undoubtedly, all done in strict accordance with law, but it seems to us that it is anything but in accordance with justice. The sale at public auction, being without competition, becomes a mere judicial farce.

Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL have sold a brick house and lot on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, 250 feet west of Broadway, three stories, basement and under cellar 20 by 50; lot, half the block; owner and seller, R. R. RANDOLPH; price $8,000. Messrs. R. & B. have also sold Mr. THOS. M. SHEPHERD's two lots on the south side of Forty-second street, 75 feet west of the lot on which Mr. LYONS is now building, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway. Price, $4,500 each. The price is some $400 below the regular market price, in consequence of the ground having been originally low and filled in.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged; sales 25,000 bushels, at 77½c. for Chicago Spring; 82c. for Milwaukee Club. CORN steady; sales 17,000 bushels Illinois at 65c.; 2,000 bushels Canadian. RYE sold at 60c. afloat. No change in FREIGHTS. *Lake Imports*—80,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 28.

FLOUR dull at $4 25@$4 37½ for Superfine. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1@$1.05; White $1 10@$1 20. CORN active; Yellow, 75c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess PORK, $17; Bacon, Sides, 8½c. LARD, 11¼c. in bbls. WHISKY firm at 22½c. COFFEE firm; Rio 10½c.@11½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; sales Red at $1 03 @$1 10, and White at $1 10@$1 25. CORN steady at 73c.@76c.; Yellow at 75c.@77c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 5,500 bales at 11½c. for middling; holders demand an advance. FLOUR has a declining tendency; sales of superfine at $4 25. WHEAT tends upwards, particularly White. CORN, 90c. BACON—Sides, 8½c., an advance. Western HAY, $19 50@$19 75. GUNNY BAGS, 10½c. INDIA BAGGING, 15c. Other articles unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 1
Vanderbilt	New York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	June 16
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 16
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 19
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	June

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia from Liverpool—Mrs. Wood, Miss Shaw, Mr. Fowler and lady, Mrs. Brown, son and daughter, Miss Dow, Miss Revier, Miss Cunningham and servant, Mr. Roderwald, lady, two children and nurse; Miss Comstock, Miss Dowley, Mr. Crossley and lady, Mr. Parkins and lady, Sir Allan McNab and servant, Rev. Mr. Wilson and lady, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Home and lady, Mr. Bachelor and lady, Dr. Edwards, Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Reed, Mr. Wilkins and lady, Miss Taylor, Miss Perkins, Messrs. Ives, Burr, Fleetwin, Comstock, Brock, Hanse, Allen, Amsoa, Dubain, Hennessey, Hegger, Grange, Ellen, Arkley, Dowley, Hall, Chowlwell, Fenton, Stuve, Karowiske, Abigg, Hamilton, Armstrong, Bellman, Taghaferro, Cunningham, Gray, Bigelow, Cheffin, Milliken, Chadbourne, Edwards, Ames, Pietor, Taeslor, Terry, Sprague, Garthwaite, Cowden, Sadler, Southworth, Terry, Turry, Gorrissen, Scott, Incens, Carri, Wall, McKroyd, Nathan and Young.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans.—Mrs. Martin and children, Mr. Bedfield and wife, M. Maxwell and lady, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Stirling, F. Victor, lady, child and servant, Mme. Freyd, Mme. Calliss and servant, Col. Ley, lady and child, H. B. Peck, Mrs. Waters, Col. Fanderson, Col. B. VonNatzmer, H. Otterson, C. W. Hamner, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Graham, Mr. Wilson, Col. Hodge, Capt. Tabor, Major Walker, Mrs. Mertz and four children, Mr. Guesnard, Mr. and Mrs. Masillier, Miss Hazlitt, Miss Oxin and 37 in the steerage. *From Havana.*—M. Felix Belly, Thos. F. Meagher, M. Paez, A. Ramines, lady and child, A. F. Cunningham, N. Panza, J. Aviso, J. Rosalis and son, Dr. Segur, wife, child and servant, Mr. Von Berpel, J. Arosemena, Mrs. Delgado, D. E. Dudley, F. Bana, M. Meagher, Juan Andusa, Miss Newman, Dr. Kent, J. B. Aragon, J. M. Barlett, C. J. Amegon, J. R. Bumadey, Mr. Mann and wife, W. A. Latimer, S. H. Savage, W. L. Clark and 3 children, José Gener, Louis Montané, J. Rev, J. Breton, D. Genorrazi, D. Nes, H. Lorrighi, W. A. M. Storer, J. Clouset, V. Spelton, Mrs. Chapman, E. Chapman, Mrs. Quartier and 2 sons, V. Tanco, Miss Isabel Tanco, M. Pons, P. Sintes, J. Bagner, Mr. Blount, lady and daughter, Mrs. Chandler, J. Rodriguez and son, Mrs. Pelletier and 2 children, J. M. Carraher, M. Hill, and 46 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. Louisa Belser and child, two Misses Johnston, Miss Corbett, Miss Constantine, Mr. Constantine and lady, Miss J. A. Oliver, Mrs. E. S. Courtney, Mrs. E. M. Davis, Miss A. Craig, Mr. Walsh, A. F. Comstock, B. Grimball, P. Reinhardt, Capt. R. H. Tucker and lady, Alex. Isaacs, C. J. Quinly and lady, H. W. Winlock and lady, Miss A. R. Phillips, Dr. T. F. Fenly and lady, Miss L. Phillips, Miss A. Bollman, Miss A. Reiner, Miss Butler, W. H. Fraser, Mr. Curtis, B. Lard, C. Newhall, Mr. Fish, H. McKinny and daughter, L. Westen and daughter, C. Cardoyo, C. McKenna, W. McKenna, H. Cardoyo, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Miss H. Green, Morris Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Misses Smart and Hamilton, N. Seaman, J. Niblett and lady, M. B. Doyle and lady, F. Colarceau and lady, Wm. C. Morgan, Wm. W. Wilson, Wm. H. Fitzgerald, C. Hardy and lady, Mrs. Sherman, Miss Clard, Miss D. R. Inglee, Marshall Parks, J. Kaughemann, A. Robertson, Miss M. Campbell, and 15 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises ... 9 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 33 | Gov Island. 10 22 | Hell Gate.... 11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK MONDAY, June 28

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Phenix, Owen, Rio Grande, master.

Brigs Eliza Ann, Long, Rockland, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Guayana, Onken, Bremen, Pavenstedt & Co; Waltham, Clark, Elizabethport, C & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Ocean Ranger, Tibbetts, Newburyport, Metcalf & Duncan; Mobile, Hoyer, Mobile, Layton & Hurlbut; Lady Scott, Hilton, Elithenca, J. Eneay; Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; W. P. Ritchie, Vernald, Halifax, E. Soly; B. Flammer, Applegit, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Kossuth Coker, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis; Passport, O'Niel, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co; Havelock, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. F., D. R. De Wolff; Ann D. Newton, Alexandria, &c. M. Bedell; Londonderry, Faulkner, Windsor, C. A. De Wolff.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans June 20, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston 49 hours, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 33 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs

Steamer Planet, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Venice, Whitman, Liverpool May 3, with coal to Williamsburg Gas Co. Has experienced strong westerly gales up to lon. 50, since which have had light airs and calms, with thick, foggy weather. Took a pilot in lat. 41 30, lon 66 from David Mitchel, No. 5. Was towed from Fire Island Light by steamtug W. H. Webb.

Bark Cuba, (Brem.,) Bering, Trinidad de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar to Oelrichs & Co

Schr. Chase, Jones, St. Barts 12 ds., with fruit to T. Gilmartin.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Ann, Coie, Petersburg 4 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglan, Richmond 4 ds., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Lyon, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Isabel, Clark, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal to E. F. Baker.

Schr. Ellen, Jackson, Rockland 6 ds., with lime.

Schr. Decatur, Oakes, Davis, Bridgeport, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson & Co.

SAILED—Ship Canvas Back, Clark, for Shanghae; American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool; schr. Imogene, Ripley, Cadiz.

WIND—Very light from southward, and warm.

Below.

Reported by pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14, and saw them last on the 21st in lat. 41 15, lon 64 30. Ships Great Republic, Limeburner, London; Christina, Owen, London and Greenock; Superior, Soule, Liverpool. Barks Oronoco, (Br.,) (of Greenock,) from Cork; Independent, (Br.,) (of Hull,) ——, Shields; Casenova, from Newcastle.

Memoranda.

KEY WEST, June 21.—The ship Rockland, Capt. Brown, with a steam pump on board, sailed from this port yesterday morning for New-York. She is leaking two feet per hour.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secy. Board of Underwriters.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 28—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Howes, Philadelphia; barks Cambridge, Harding, Messina; D. Godfrey, Parker, Galveston. Below, ship Tropic and brig Mansanilla. Also arr. ship R. Jacobs, Henderson, Liverpool.

BOSTON, June 27—Arr. ships Golden Fleece, Lunt, London; Visurgis, Sears, New-Orleans; Jno. M. Mayo, Wood, do.; J. Montgomery, Hamilton, do. Below—brig H. G. Berry.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—The bark Arcadia, Pendleton, from St. Jago 5th inst., for Baltimore, put into Cumberland Harbor on the 8th, with loss of Capt. P. and two of the crew.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, June 21.—The U. S. frigate Wabash, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore E. A. F. Lavallette, arrived in our harbor on the 19th inst., from Jamaica. She touched off Havana, all well.

The U. S. steamer Arctic, Lieutenant Commanding Hartstene came in shortly after the Wabash from Havana, all well. The steamer Water Witch came into port from Sagua la Grande and Havana yesterday morning. She reports the U. S. steamer Fulton, Lieutenant Commanding J. J. Almy, in Havana.

Arr June 15, Vincent Barklew, Hopkins, 12 ds. from Mobile for New York, put in on account of bad weather; brig Times, Phinney, from Mobile with lumber put in for men; 18th, U. S. steamer Matagorda, Bodfish, mails from New-Orleans.

Sld. June 23 U. S. M. steamer Atlantic, Talbot, New-Orleans; schr. Ike Marvel, Eldredge, Martinique; 19th, Elizabeth English, New-York; Vincent Barklew, Hopkins, do.; 20th, ship Rockland, Brown, New-York; 21st, U. S. steamer Arctic, Havana.

The trial in the case of the United States vs the brig Huntress, suspected of being engaged in the Slave trade, commenced on Monday the 14th instant, and is still in progress.

The schr. Ike Marvel, before reported as having put into this port, with loss of her mainmast, has undergone the necessary repairs, and sailed on the 12th instant. Her expenses amounted to $2 655.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

From and after the 1st of July next, the Sand Key Dry Bank and Carysfort Lighthouses, will each display an American flag from a staff above the lantern from sunrise to sunset. This will obviate the mistaking of the Lighthouses on our coast for that on the Bahama side.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 1, Whirlwind, at Melbourne.

Arrived from New-Orleans—June 10, J. P. Whitney, at Valencia.

Arrived from Charleston—June 10, Colibri, at Nantz; 17th, Ernest and Sylph at Flushing.

Arrived from Boston—April 7, Astrea, at Melbourne; May 9, Cæsar, at Bombay.

Sailed for New-York—June 14, Mortimer Livingston, from Cumberland; 16th, Messenger, from do.; [illegible] State, from Deal; Charlotte and Glad Tidings, from Liverpool; 18th, Rome, from do; Emerald Isle and [illegible] Parsons, from do.; 14th, Caroline, from Cette; [illegible] Hanover, from Antwerp.

Sailed for Boston—April 1, India, from Sydney, N.S.W.; [illegible] from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—June 18, Chunburg, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—June 18, Elvira Owens and [illegible] Stewart, from Liverpool.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Sailed for Philadelphia—June 9, Mohongo from Londonderry; 14th, Saranak, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—April 20, Oxenbridge, from Calcutta; April 25, R. B. Forbes from Singapore; June 12, Alice Munroe and Enoch Talbot from Liverpool; Tonquin from Lusand; Lina and Gen. Wolf from the Clyde.

Memorandum—The Hortense from Calcutta put back May 3 leaky, having rolled over a lump of wreck off Fattah; cargo damaged.

The Cahuzac from York to the Clyde, ran ashore in Macrinish Bay, near Campbeltown 10th inst. and remains, cargo being discharged.

The American Congress from New-York to London, ran ashore off the south Foreland, but came off on the flood and arrived at London.

Spoken, &c.

Hidalgo—brig, of East Machias, from Machias for Nuevitas, 20 ds. out, June 22, lat. 29 20, lon. 69 34.

Robert O. Palmer—schr., from Pensacola for New-York, no date, lat. 25 46, lon. 86 06.